The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Emperor Supports the Acts of Yeh.

Great Preparations of the Chinese for Resuming the War.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible], China, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

Pekin Gazettes were received here a few days since, bringing us news from the capital up to July 20. We are apprised in the Gazette of the 26th of the important fact that His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has given his approval to all of Yeh's doings at Canton. A short note from Yeh was published in the above, from the translation of which I take the following interesting extract:

"In confirmation of previous reports, I would inform your Majesty that I have attended to the barbarian business, and have collected soldiers from all quarters, summoned the marines, put the [illegible], and have got ready an immense quantity of military material. I previously informed your Imperial Majesty that 300,000 taels [illegible] had been sent in from the Canton [illegible] and subsequently had given notice of [illegible] taels and [illegible] from the Chee Kian salt [illegible] for the [illegible] (for the war) [illegible] of which his [illegible]. We agree to [illegible] the barbarian matters are not yet settled, the current expenses will still be very heavy. Should the present supplies be inadequate, it will be necessary, from the great importance of the affair, to make all possible preparations. I have consulted with the different officers, who all acknowledge that they have largely shared in the Imperial favor, and that in these times of extreme difficulty they ought to exert their utmost strength in expression of their gratitude, without daring to look for return (of rewards or emoluments). Accordingly, we have unitedly contributed 48,000 taels for the above purpose, which sum has been deposited in the general military office, that it may be on hand when required for the barbarian business. Of this matter it behooves me duly to inform you, and all the particulars of each subscription will be found in a separate note."

His Majesty, having examined the papers, replies, "It's on record."

This is the first intimation we have had of the opinions of the Court of Pekin on the war question. Since the commencement of the troubles at Canton, the Gazette—the only source of information from the capital—have kept the most studied silence on all matters concerning these troubles, and, as a consequence, we have been left in the dark as to the disposition of the Court of China concerning the war. Rumor has, indeed, said this and that;—has said at one time that the Emperor was singing the song of peace; had poured out the vials of his wrath on the head of offending Yeh. Again, that the cry was war to the knife, and death to the barbarians by faggot and flame; but, as no reliance can be placed on rumors emanating from the Chinese, we have heretofore been left to mere surmises. The Imperial reply, "We agree to it," and the knowledge that Yeh's doings have heretofore been approved at Pekin, will, no doubt, very materially alter the opinion as to Yeh's not having informed His Imperial Majesty of the existing state of affairs at Canton, and gives the lie to the reiterated opinions of the resident foreigners, and the press of this country, as to his duplicity and treachery in not correctly informing his Government of his affair with the English.

We also infer that there is no abatement in the war feeling on the part of the Chinese, from the fact that large contributions are being made to the State Treasury by the Pekin merchants, to aid—as is supposed—in carrying on the existing war with the English. Large contributions have also been exacted from the wealthy classes at this place, and at several of the wealthy commercial cities of the Empire. The removal of Governor Chan, Taotai of Shanghae—a known friend of foreigners—who is to be superseded in his office on this day by a Mandarin named [illegible], is another evidence of the fact that there is an increasing unfriendly feeling toward foreigners.

By the arrival from Formosa of the Hamburg bark Dido, we learn of the total loss of the American ship Chenning, when loaded and ready for sea, in Kelung harbor, in Formosa, on the 15th of August. The officers and crew were all saved. The cargo, consisting of sugar and rice, was totally lost.

I have also to record the total loss of the Dutch ship Dorothea, on the 16th of July, by striking a sunken rock not laid down on the charts, about 20 miles to the northward of the Prata Shoal. This rock is in 21° 05' N. Long., 116° 40' E. The Captain, his wife and child, with the crew, abandoned the vessel. Two days after leaving the vessel, they were overhauled by some pirates and robbed of everything they possessed, even of their clothes, provisions and water. They reached Swatow on the 26th, entirely nude and suffering horribly, and met there with the kind treatment their situation deserved. They reached this place on the 12th of August utterly destitute, but I am happy to say, to the honor of the residents of Shanghae, they have been the recipients of deserved sympathy and material aid. This is but another chapter in the history of those who go down to the seas in this part of the world.

The United States sloop of war Portsmouth left this place for Japan on the 2d of August. It is intended that she shall stop at Hakodadi and Simoda, at the first of which we have a Consular Agent, and at the last a Consul General. Her stay at each place will be short, as the two sloops of war on this station are detailed to do the cruising, and the only steamer of the squadron is suffered to lay inert in the harbors of Shanghae and Hongkong. The United States sloop Levant is at Hongkong.

Active operations between the Imperialists and rebels are principally confined to the cities of Nankin and the stronghold of Ching-keang. A current report reached this place a few days since of an attack on the latter place by the Imperialists, which resulted in their defeat and the loss of some 800 men from the explosion of mines laid by the rebels. Nankin is yet in the hands of the rebels, who are said to be in want of provisions—in a starving condition. The energies of the Imperial army are directed mainly against Ching-keang, which if they succeed in capturing will be equivalent to the downfall of the rebel power in the Northern portion of the Empire.

Exchange on London Bank bills 6s. 7½d., credits 6s. 8½d. On Hongkong and Canton, 26@26½ ⅌ cent. discount. DANI.

Suspicious Death.—In the papers of last week was the statement that an individual named Dolan, residing at Bridgeport, had been placed under arrest for the supposed destruction of his wife by poison. The facts are, that Dolan came to New-York by direction of a priest of the Roman communion, and selecting Dr. [illegible], of this City, (whose experience in post-mortem investigations is well known,) an examination was made of the body. Dr. [illegible] has authorized us to state that the immediate cause of death was a tolerably large gall-stone found impacted in the gall duct, so as to prevent the egress of the biliary secretion. Its escape from the gall-bladder had evidently been only recent, and the symptoms preceding death were such as is not unusual in these cases. The gall-bladder contained nearly 200 of these concretions.

☞ It is reckoned that there is one liquor shop for every eighteen families in New-York City, and for some neighborhoods in the city, one grog shop for every ten families!

☞ According to the report of the Croton Aqueduct Department there are but 188 miles of sewers to nearly 300 miles of paved streets in this city!

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Arrival of Half a Million more Specie.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest to Nine per Cent.

Great Pressure in the London Money Market.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

Speech of Mr. Dallas on the Indian Mutiny.

Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 12½ o'clock this A. M.

She brings £20,000 in specie for Halifax, and £86,000 for Boston.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York Oct. 24, arrived at Southampton at 9½ o'clock A. M. of the 5th inst. She grounded off Cowes, owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New-York 27th ult., had not arrived at Liverpool at 1½ o'clock P. M. of the 7th.

The United States steam-frigate Niagara left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of the British flag-ship on the station.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial affairs were still paramount in importance. On Wednesday, the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and pressure in the money market under the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rate, but the heavy payments of the 4th were well met.

The suspension of Fowler, Brothers & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £30,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was advanced to nine per cent.

On Thursday, the 5th, the Bank of England, as was apprehended, raised the rate of discount from eight to the unprecedented rate of nine per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money, which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The Times thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over supplied.

Suggestions were current that the Government should be called upon for palliatives, but the Times argues that there is no shadow of pretext for such a step. The Times says: "All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded as not only possible, but probable."

The Funds fluctuated about a half per cent. during the day, closing at 88⅞@89⅛.

From all places on the Continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, and having a branch house in America, was announced. Their liabilities were estimated at from £800,000 to £1,000,000 and their assets were believed to be £200,000 in excess. Their difficulties were believed to be temporary, and were said to have been caused solely by the cessation of remittances from America. Messrs. W. Orr & Co., in the River Platte trade, have also suspended.

At a public meeting of merchants at Glasgow, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to wait upon the Government and urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief.

On Friday the applications at the Bank for money were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently a reaction took place.

The Times urges a suspension of the export of Specie to India and thinks India rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The Daily News believed the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon the Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

The freedom of the city of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 5th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas. The Duke of Cambridge in a speech said that he had a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, emphatically denying that there was any difference between the Governor-General and him. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated its maintainance in an efficient state of warlike establishment.

Earl Granville defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he would sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. Dallas, after making some remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:

"Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. A mutiny and murder are heavy crimes—they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they were committed in almost every country, and under almost every Government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur, according to law—that is, to the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India; not merely crimes inimical to England; not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization, but crimes which constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, and what cannibals in the Fejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. "This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India."

Lord Brougham officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the Slave-Trade, and damaging the cause of civilization and commerce in Africa.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th December.

The Borough Bank was paying all depositors of sums under £200.

The prohibition upon the export of hides, &c., from the Baltic, had been removed.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece have each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London Times has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions from Sir W. Gore Ouseley's mission; also, an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt has been made to launch the Leviathan. An examination showed that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly in her cradles as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. There is now no more liability to settle than there was before. The 2d December is the day fixed for the second attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship Andrew Foster against the owners of the American ship Tuscarora, for causing the loss of the former vessel by collision in the Irish Channel, has resulted in favor of the owners of the lost cargo.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris Correspondent says: "It is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principalities. Neither the Austrian nor the Turkish Ambassador has been invited to Compiègne.

Something serious must be going on at this moment in Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenel has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not the Government. It is added that M. Thouvenel has been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any great fluctuations.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills, and forty millions in French bills, on the United States, have been returned protested."

The Independance Belge asserts that recruiting for English service is going on secretly in France, and 100 francs is given to each recruit.

It was rumored in London on Friday that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount, but the Daily News correspondent telegraphed that the Bank of France had not advanced the rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection.

There is some question as to the right of exporting gold.

On Friday the funds in Paris closed 66f. 70c. and 67f. The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 190,000,000 francs to 196,000,000 francs.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis continued. M. de Brouckere had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA.

A reduction in the Austrian army is said to be positively decided upon. It will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty Generals are to be placed on the retired list. It is believed that fifty millions of florins will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna dispatch of Nov. 2 says that the Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government have written an official note to the Diet claiming justice for the Duchies.

A late dispatch says that England, France and Russia have offered their good offices in the Holstein question.

Berlin, 5th.—The statement that a Convention would be held to consider the affairs of the Principalities and the Holstein question, is officially denied.

SPAIN.

Rumors of another Ministerial crisis had been current, but they proved to rest on a slender foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The latest dates from Lisbon report a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from the epidemic, and the inhabitants were returning.

ITALY.

Floods had done great damage in Lombardy.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 7—1½ P. M.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New-York, has just arrived.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Niagara passed at 9 A. M. of the 8th, off Saltees, R. M. steamship Asia, from New-York for Liverpool; 12th, latitude 50° 19', longitude 34° 16', ship Centurion, bound west; 13th, latitude 49° 14', longitude 42°, passed a steamer steering east.

The Niagara sailed at 5:15 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday P. M. Weather clear, wind northwest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular says the sales of the week were 23,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation and 700 for export. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., but the Vanderbilt's advices, with the advance in the rate of discount, and the stringency in the money market caused a panic, and prices fell to a range about ⅛d. @ ⅜d. below the rates of the 30th ult. The sales of Friday were 1,000 bales, the market closing very dull at the following quotations, which are nominal: Orleans Fair, 8½d.; Orleans Middling, 8d.; Mobiles Fair, 8¼d.; Mobiles Middling, 7⅞d.; Uplands Fair, 8d.; Uplands Middling, 7¾d. The stock was 321,000 bales, of which 186,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market was generally quiet, with declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, and in some cases declined 1s. Wheat quiet and slightly declined since Tuesday. Corn very dull, and in some instances 1s. lower. Western Canal Flour 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d.@29s.; Ohio 30s. Red Wheat 6s. 6d.@7s. 7d.; White 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn 36s. 6d.@37s.; White 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision market was very dull. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry, Richardson Brothers, and others, quote Beef dull, Pork dull, Bacon quiet. Lard declined 2s.@3s., and variously quoted at 63s.@66s. Tallow—Sales unimportant, and quotations nominal; North American, 58s. Fine Cheese was firm at 54s.@66s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes quiet at 41s.@42s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar heavy, and 2s. lower; Grocery sorts almost unsaleable. Coffee quiet; sales unimportant. Rice heavy, and 1s. lower; Carolina, 24s. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common, and 15s.@16s. 6d. for medium to fine. Quercitron Bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. Fish Oils—Nothing doing. Linseed Oil dull at 31s. 9d.@32s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 36s.

Liverpool Freights Market.

The Liverpool Freights Market was without change, with but a small business doing. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers' Circular says the stringency in the Money Market produced an almost total suspension of business in the colonial and foreign produce market. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour, 25s.@28s. White Wheat, 50s.@54s.; Red, 46s.@48s. Nothing doing in Iron and prices nominal. Sugar declined 3s. and heavy. Rice heavy and slightly lower. Lard dull and declined 2s., quoted at 70s. Linseed Cakes in steady demand, at £11@£11 10s., for New-York bbls. Sperm Oil, 70s. Linseed Oil, 36s.@36s. 6d. Rape and Olive Oils slightly lower. Saltpetre declined to 38s. for delivery in all the year. Tea in but little demand and prices weak, common blacks were 1d.@2d. lower; common Congou quoted 1s. 1d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 38s. Tin declined 2s.

American Stocks.

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote the business limited in American Securities, but State Stocks were more offered, especially Pennsylvanias. They quote Pennsylvania 5s. certificates, 71@73; ditto ditto Bonds, 1877, 76@78.

Messrs. Bell & Co., report the sales unimportant, the only change to notice being in Illinois Central Shares, which had declined.

State of Trade at Manchester.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. There were no sales of importance.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England publishes two returns; that ending the 31st October shows a decrease in bullion of £[illegible], and that ending Nov. 4, a decrease of £[illegible].

Consols for money closed on Friday at 89⅛@89⅜ and for account at [illegible].

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅛d.; Mexican Dollars, [illegible].

The London Agents of Drexel report the following business on Thursday: Illinois Central shares, [illegible] discount; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, [illegible].

Havre Market, for the week ending [illegible].

The Cotton market opened buoyant, but closed with a declining tendency. Orleans [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat tending downward. Ashes quiet and nominal. Coffee quiet, and slightly lower. Oils dull and nominal. Provisions quiet, but steady. Rice dull. Sugar heavy, and considerably lower. Lard firm. Whalebone nominal.

The Latest Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that Cotton is very dull, and prices are nominal. Estimated sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull but steady.

Lard dull and nominal.

London, Saturday—12 M.

Consols for money close at 89⅛@89⅜.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CENTRAL PARK.

More Incendiary Speeches and Great Excitement—Smith Advises a Descent Upon the Oyster Saloons—The Committee are Offered Work and Refuse It.

It was feared that there would be a serious demonstration in Central Park yesterday, in consequence of the unusual favor with which the parading unemployed received the incendiary speeches of the previous day, but there was no serious outbreak during the day. In order to be prepared for the worst, a strong force of the Central Park Police was mustered in and near the office of the Commissioners in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street, besides a section of the Metropolitan Police, sent by the General Superintendent, at the request of the Park Commissioners. Besides these, there was a force stationed in the Arsenal, which was considered sufficient to hold it against the unemployed, should they attempt to enter and take arms and ammunition. At 8 o'clock the unemployed commenced gathering near the office. They arrived in sections from the various Wards, each under command of a leader. At 10 o'clock there were some 3,000 present. They formed a hollow square around the office, and for a short time remained in comparative good order. They appeared as if they did not know exactly what course would be best for them to pursue, and did nothing but talk the matter over among themselves. Some proposed that they should go and drive away the 200 who were at work in the Park and take their tools and commence work themselves. In doing so they claimed they would be acting properly, because everybody knew that they had forced the Mayor and Common Council to put through the $250,000 appropriation for the Park, by meeting, and petitioning and demanding, while the men who were now at work had done nothing at all. But others doubted the propriety of driving them away, fearing that the consequence might be an entire stoppage of the work for the Winter. It was finally agreed that the better course would be to await the arrival of their Committee and hear from them what the prospects were. The Committee could not be found. The men were grumbling very much at their non-appearance, and the opinion was gaining ground rapidly that they were humbugging them for their own purposes, when a portion of the Committee arrived. Smith, Noll and Biller were recognized. They were jostled about considerably by the crowd, and many questions were put to them concerning "the prospects." As soon as he could gain a good standing place, he proceeded to address the meeting. He said the Committee were not then prepared to report. It was their intention to confer with the men who were in charge in the Park, and see whether work was to be had from them. If not, he thought that they had better take some steps towards obtaining work themselves. However, they would see those in charge first, and then they would be able to report. The Committee then proceeded in search of those in charge. They found Mr. Viele, the Chief-Engineer, in the office. He asked them if they wanted work? They replied that they did, but could not obtain it.

"Then," said Mr. Viele, "we will give you work at once. Come right along with me, (putting his hands upon their shoulders,) and I will put you in with a gang at once; and I guaranty that each of you shall have a dollar a day in cash."

"Oh, no!" answered the destitute committeemen; "we are the representatives of these men."

"The representatives of whom?" asked Mr. V.

"Of these destitute men who want work; and we want to see them all at work before we get it ourselves."

"Come along, come along," said Mr. Viele; "a man certainly owes a duty to his family before any one else. If you are in need of work, we will give it you; there will be three men relieved. Just as fast as we can, we will put others to work; and, as far as that is concerned, it will make no difference whether you are at work or making speeches, for the men will be put to work as fast in the one case as in the other."

"But we dare not do it," said the Committee. "We should be mobbed by these men, if we accept work while they are left without it."

"But they cannot blame a hungry man for going to work to get his bread when he has a chance," answered Mr. Viele.

The Committee thought they would, and so refused to go to work.

While the conference was going on the excitement outside increased. There was a great deal of loud talking, and many threatened that if the bosses of the Park did not give them work immediately, they would go into the office, force the clerks to put their names on the work roll, take shovels, picks and axes, and go to work themselves. When such remarks were passing freely, and the gathering was very much excited, Justice Connolly made his appearance, and, seeing they were very much excited, proceeded to address them. He hoped they would keep the peace and return to their homes. He had ascertained that there was no one now in the Park who had the power to employ them, or who could say of a surety what course would be pursued by the Commissioners. Whatever they decided upon, he could assure them that nothing but injury to themselves would result from even an attempt at violence. The best that could be done for them would doubtless be made known as soon as possible, and consequently, as nothing was to be gained by remaining there under strong excitement, he repeated his advice to them to return to their homes. He thought a better and more effective plan than meeting together in large numbers, would be to appoint a Committee of Conference, composed of delegates from the several Wards, to confer with each other, and with persons who had work to give, and see what would be the best course for them to pursue under existing circumstances. In conclusion, he promised to wait on the Commissioners, for the purpose of seeing what could be done for them, and said he would report on Saturday.

When Justice Connolly commenced speaking the excitement died away, and there was every appearance that the effect would be salutary until he spoke of reporting on Saturday. Then they began to grumble, saying that was always the way—putting them off for two or three days, and then when that time had passed, putting them off again. Soon after Justice Connolly retired they were as much excited as before. Threats were renewed and there was a prospect of violence. Several carts were stopped while on their way; and a milkman who passed with a milk waggon, came very near losing his load. But he got away and soon afterwards the Committee returned and Smith, mounted upon a stone in front of the office, proceeded to harangue the crowd. He commenced with a statement of the great sacrifice he had made for them, by refusing to go to work. He would not accept work, unless all could be employed. "Would you have me [to] sell you?" said he; would you have us step in and take the places, and send you home starving to your families? (Cries of Smith forever.) It is your interests I am looking for. (Voice—Give us a drink.) I will not sell you out. I have had offers of $3 a day by politicians, to go to work, and not agitate this subject; but I will not sell you for work or money. If they will set you to work I will go to work with you, but not otherwise. (Cries of "Good.") They want to get rid of us and of these meetings, but we have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner, and express our opinions; and as long as we do that, I defy the soldiers or their minions to lay their hands upon me. They are fortifying the arsenal; but we do not want the arsenal—we want work. Why do they not give it to us? Can anybody tell? They have got the money, why not set us to work with it? (Voice—They are keeping it for themselves, and cries of "That's so.") If they would pay it out in labor there would be no need of a relief fund, for we know that there are such things as sinking funds in these matters—and the money sinks so deep that nobody can tell where it goes. (Applause.) If they can't give us all work, let them give some gangs work for three days, and then put on others. If some of you came here without your breakfast, as I have no doubt some of you did, and do not expect any dinner, I will tell you how to get it. There are plenty of places in the City where men go and order what they want. Now, you who have no means of getting a dinner, go into some of those places and order everything you want, and when you have eaten your fill, tell them you have no money, and let them put you out.

This speech was well received, particularly that portion in which he informed them how a dinner could be obtained.

Mr. Noll was the next speaker. He, too, had made great sacrifices for them. He, too, had refused to go to work. He did so (kind soul) because he thought more of other poor men's families than he did of his own condition. A kindness of heart that caused several to request that he should invite the party to take a nip, just to warm their stomachs. He was followed by Biller, who had also sacrificed. He, too, had refused to work, and he was willing to do anything for their good.

They received these assurances with varied feelings, and soon afterwards went off in procession, with the intention of proceeding to the City Hall, but that being a long way and a hard road to travel, they became tired and hungry, and then gave up the idea of a meeting at the City Hall, and separated to their several Wards.

At the headquarters, No. 293 Bowery, there was not much excitement. There were several hundred there in the morning, and again late in the afternoon. McGuire was present while the rest of the Committee was in Central Park, for the purpose of urging all who called to proceed to the Park without delay. At 4 o'clock, the Committee returned to the headquarters, and reported in substance, the results given above, and debated at some length what course they had better pursue. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity of forcing men to give them work, but all agreed upon the propriety of keeping up their mass meetings, and the excitement, until all should have obtained employment.

The prospect of obtaining work in the Park is not by any means equal to the expectations of the crowd who were there yesterday. Not more than one thousand will be employed. It is the intention of the Commissioners to give work to those who are most needy, as far as they can be ascertained. In order to do so, Mr. Olmsted, the Superintendent, has requested several respectable gentlemen in each Ward to seek out and report to him the names of those who are suffering from want, and who are good workmen. He has already received lists from many Ward politicians of many thousand more names than he can employ, and he has resolved to try the plan stated, in the hope that the most needy, who are able and willing to work, may obtain employment.

The following is a translation of a memorial that appeared in the German papers yesterday morning:

Memorial of the Workingmen's Executive Committee to the Central Park Commissioners.

Gentlemen: It is not necessary to comment repeatedly on the destructive consequences of the financial pressure; it suffices to say that no class of the population is more severely affected by it than the working-people, who are suddenly cut off from all means to support themselves and their families. Various demonstrations, such as processions, meetings, and debates in the open air, have resulted, and might have entailed very serious consequences, if the undersigned Executive Committee had not succeeded in organizing the movement, and in effecting the adoption of the resolutions on the 10th inst., in which the laborers asked not for charity, but for employment and for cash-paid wages on the public works, and requested the Common Council to consider and comply with their demands.

The Common Council, setting aside other differences which had agitated that body for more than a year, immediately appropriated $250,000, which sum was placed at our disposition for the employment of the unoccupied laborers in the Central Park. Other appropriations will follow as soon as the Street Commissioner's and other differences have come to an issue. In the meantime, thousands of laborers will be left to starve.

The Executive Committee preserved public peace and order in this manner, viz.: They effected the organization of the Ward Committees to enroll the names of those unemployed laborers who wish to be employed at the Central Park. The lists were ordered to be sent to the Executive Committee, that they might furnish them to you. 1,195 workmen in all the Wards have been already enrolled; they are mostly men with families to support. The list probably will increase to 2,000 men. The enrollment is strictly scrutinized by the Committee, and all unworthy individuals are excluded.

These are the regular measures which have been taken heretofore by the Executive Committee, but it is our duty to inform you of measures which have been taken to frustrate the actions of the Committee by political and religious demagogues, and which might hurt the cause of the workmen. A number of individuals are now circulating among the working people, pretending that they will organize them into legitimate and substantial associations, to be called "Workingmen's Protective Society," and other "Independent" Ward associations. They misrepresent the members of the Executive Committee, and they pretend that the employment of workingmen is left to your discretion or party consideration.

We request you, gentlemen, to disregard these misrepresentations by setting to work the unemployed in accordance with our list, or without regard to party or other considerations.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1857., Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

THE WORKINGMEN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES SMITH,	GEORGE NOLL,
FRANZ BILLER,	JAS. T. McGUIRE,
WM. BOWLES,	CARL A. HUBNER,
FRED GELLMAN,	SEB. SEILER.

The School-book Nuisance.—In Brooklyn pupils in the public schools are required to pay for the text-books. This would be no hardship, if there were any reasonable limit to the number of text-books required. But, for some cause or other, a boy is put through more books in a year than there is any real necessity for in a whole college course. The child of twelve is happy if he can go home at night without taking an armful, and, as for finishing any one prescribed study with a single book, that is out of the question. This nuisance demands the immediate attention of the Board of Education. It has already made the private school cheaper than the public one, and is keeping hundreds of children at home whose parents cannot, in these hard times, afford to purchase a library of text books that are to be thrown aside before even they are dogs-eared.

☞ The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports the number of families relieved from Nov. 1, 1856, to Oct. 1, 1857 6,154

Number of Persons	32,732
Number of visits	36,904

The foregoing figures show a decrease of relief, on those of the previous year, of about 25 per cent.

The following is a summary of the Society's receipts and expenditures:

Cash received during the year	$41,480 92
Now due the Treasurer	604 78
Total	$42,085 70
Disb'mts. and appropriations same period	$42,085 64

Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.—Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., dry goods merchants, at Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, two or three days since discovered some of their goods in the auction rooms of Wm. Topping & Co., in Broadway, near Pine-street. On inquiry, they learned that Mr. Myer Stern, of No. 6 Allen-street, had left them there for sale. Officers King and McDougal, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Mr. Stern, at the store, while he was in the act of bringing more goods for sale. On searching his house, they found about $600 worth of silks, cloths, embroideries, cigars, &c., supposed to have been stolen, of which they took possession, and conveyed to the Deputy Superintendent's office for identification. Messrs. Lathrop & Ludington identified a portion of the goods as theirs. The accused says he bought the goods of a stranger. He was detained for examination.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Nature of the Powers Granted to President Comonfort.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

REVOLUTION AT CUERNAVACA.

Dreadful Excesses of the Belligerents in Yucatan.

REVOLTS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND [illegible]

The Mexican mails reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of papers from the capital extend to the 5th inst. The news is the most important that has been received for a long time.

As already announced by telegraph, Congress has granted extraordinary powers to President Comonfort, and thereby virtually made him responsible to carry on the Government in the present crisis. The step was adopted in secret session, but some points of the discussion [illegible] appear in the journals. A motion was made to have the discussion public, but this was voted down.

The Eco Nacional gives the following résumé of what passed on the 30th. It says:

"Yesterday the debate in secret session on the part of the report granting extraordinary powers was closed. The discussion was long [illegible], and will be continued to-day on the entire report, [illegible] deputies being desirous of speaking against it. It appears that the opposition gains ground, and we ask, for the honor of Congress itself, that [illegible], it would give a proof of its independence."

The Extraordinary of the 30th says:

"The powers granted to the Executive and his Cabinet will be most complete. All the [illegible] guarantees of the Constitution characteristic of a free Government have been suspended. The press will again be subject to a check—a circumstance [illegible] we do not altogether regret, considering the unbridled license that has been used since the liberty was granted to public writers. When the mission of the journalist is not fully understood, [illegible] and unprincipled writings are impotent to do any service to argument or public instruction. The suspension of some of the guarantees are rather startling, and would indicate that preparations have been made by Congress for a vigorous prosecution of all parties who live by exciting disorder in the land. The grant of powers to the President [illegible] very conducive in the best interests of the [illegible]. [illegible] mail steamer from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans [illegible]."

The Siglo, speaking of the secret session of the 29th, says:

"Yesterday the discussion continued on the entire report of the united Committees. It is reported that this report was attacked by Señores Olvera, Juan Jose Baz, Banda, and [illegible], and that it was defended by Señores Prieto, Guzman and Sabino Flores. The debate will be continued to-day. The Ministry have not made their proposed [illegible] known."

The Trait D'Union of the 31st [illegible] speaking of the session of the 30th:

"Yesterday there was no public session. In secret session, the debate was continued on the report, so far as it related to the suspension of guarantees. The discussion was very animated. Among the numerous speeches, some very long, that were made, we may mention those of Señores Ramirez, Mata, Moreno, Juan Jose Baz, and Olvera against, and those of Mata, Prieto, Ramirez, Sabino Flores, in favor of the Report. It was proposed to vote whether that portion of the Report relating to the suspension of guarantees had been sufficiently discussed, and Congress voted in the affirmative by a large majority. [illegible] article by article. We may classify the [illegible] among the orators who spoke in favor of the [illegible] sions of the report, some formally [illegible] the [illegible] policy pursued by Gen. Comonfort [illegible] that on this point, at least, all the [illegible] agreed. The powers now offered to, and accepted by, the Executive, are absolutely the same as those [illegible] by Gen. Comonfort when he [illegible] Presidency. He demands no others because he [illegible] others in order to follow the same policy he has [illegible] heretofore pursued. It is unjust, therefore, to [illegible] blame the system defend the means of applying it."

The Trait D'Union of Nov. 2 announces [illegible] the vote in favor of suspending the guarantees of the Constitution stood 76 against 31.

The Siglo of Oct. 31 says that Señor Juan Jose Baz had declared, that he believed that a [illegible] gic and intelligent dictatorship was necessary to the country,—he considered it preferable to any constitution, and if, on the present occasion, he was opposed to granting extraordinary powers, it was because he believed the present Government too weak.

The new Secretary of the Interior, Juarez, is confessedly the most important man in the new Cabinet, whether we consider his office, his personal character or his influence. [illegible] the capital the evening of the 31st. Multitudes of people went out of the city to meet him, and his entry into the same was almost a triumphal one. Señor Juarez who, we believe, is an Indian of pure blood, has always been an extreme radical in politics. He is undoubtedly a man of eminent talents and acquirements, as he is a statesman of large experience, having held many important offices. He is the author of the law "Juarez."

The other members of the new Cabinet have been well received. The installation was very timely, and, as expected, proved favorable to the influence upon the demand for extraordinary powers.

The Trait D'Union, of Nov. 2, notices [illegible] that the new Secretary of the Interior does not quite coincide with the rest of the Cabinet on the question of granting extraordinary powers to the President.

The Mexican Extraordinary, of Nov. 5, then notices the termination of the whole affair, and the final resolution of Congress to clothe President Comonfort with dictatorial powers:

"Congress has granted the extraordinary faculties. Night before last (the 3d) they were in secret session all night. The conditions of the faculties we do not yet know. The position of the Government at this moment is truly critical. No one can gainsay this. We have always said that a legislative form of Government was not the thing. Where the mass of general ignorance is so great, the Government must be powerful and silent, and the critical position in which the Government finds itself is entirely owing to the delay and inaction always consequent upon discussion. It is a singular circumstance in this country that legislation has brought on more disaster than anything else. It is, therefore a favorable sign that the present Congress appreciates this fatal fact."

The following is the official report of the Congressional Committee on the proposed grant of extraordinary powers to the Executive of Mexico. The report, it will be noticed, is conceived, like all similar Mexican documents, in the form of a decree. It is divided into two portions—the first of a negative character, under the head of "guarantees suspended;" the second of a positive character, under the head of "powers granted." It will be seen that both propose in fact, as well as in name, most extraordinary grants:

GUARANTEES SUSPENDED.

Article 1. The guarantees contained in Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Constitution are hereby suspended. In consequence, the Executive shall determine the requisites necessary to the exercise of these rights.

[The following are the guarantees of the Constitution alluded to in this article:

Art. 9. None shall be restricted the right to assemble or unite together peaceably for any lawful object whatever; but only citizens of the Republic may do so in order to take part in the political affairs of the country. No armed assembly have the right of deliberation.

Art. 10. All men have the right to possess and carry arms for their security and legitimate defence. The law shall determine such as shall be prohibited and the penalty to be incurred for carrying them.

Art. 11. All men have the right of entering and leaving the Republic, traveling through its territory, and of changing their residence without the necessity of letters of security, passports, safe conducts, or other similar requisite. The exercise of this right shall not prejudice the legitimate powers of the judicial or administrative authority in cases of criminal or civil responsibility.

Art. 2. The guarantees contained in Articles 6 and 7 are likewise suspended; but the abuses of printing shall be adjudged by the law of the [illegible]

[illegible], without [illegible] the Government from imposing fines to the amount of $1,000 [illegible] in whatsoever manner responsible for publications affecting public order.

[illegible] : ART. 5. The expression of opinions shall not be the object of any inquisition, judicial or administrative [illegible] the rights of third persons, incites to [illegible] offence, or disturbs public order.

ART. 7. The liberty of writing and publishing works on whatsoever subjects is inviolable. No law nor authority shall establish previous censorship, nor [illegible] the liberty of the press, which has no other limit than [illegible] private life, morals and the public peace. Offences of the press shall be judged by one jury that shall [illegible] the fact, and by another that shall apply the law and fix the penalty.]

ART. 3. The guarantee contained in the first part [illegible] for political offences. [illegible] in Art. 16: No one shall be molested in his person, family, domicil, papers [illegible] except by virtue of a written order [illegible] competent authority, based upon legal cause [illegible]

ART. 4. For the same offences shall be suspended the first part of Article 19, but detention, which [illegible], shall not exceed one month.

[illegible]

[illegible] common law.

[illegible] by this article is: Art. [illegible] property [illegible]

[illegible] The following article of the Constitution is here [illegible]: ART. 27. Private property shall not be [illegible] without the consent of the owner, except in [illegible] public utility and with previous indemnification.]

ART. [illegible] The suspension referred to in the previous articles shall have effect from the day on which this agreement shall be published as a law [illegible] of the coming year, completing the [illegible] by the simple lapse of this [illegible]

[illegible] suspension shall only take place to [illegible] the authorities conceded to the [illegible] of the Union for the preservation of [illegible] by express order of the same.

ART. 9. During the term of this suspension [illegible] shall be dispatched over whatsoever [illegible] of the common order.

[illegible] It is understood by Article 3 that the provisions in the last part of Article 17 of the Constitution [illegible] shall be unprejudiced [illegible] The latter part of Article 17 of the Constitution provides that the tribunals shall be always [illegible], and justice be meted out, and that judicial [illegible] are abolished.]

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED.

ARTICLE 1. The Government is authorized:

[illegible]

ART. 2. The neglect of quick and efficacious [illegible] on that part of whatsoever authorities [illegible] orders that the Government may dictate within the time of the passage of these authorizations shall be grave cause of responsibility that shall be [illegible] exacted in preference to all.

ART. 3. Any excess of weight that should be [illegible] by virtue of these authorizations shall be granted by the Council of Ministers.

ART. 4. From the day of the publication of this law, the Government shall open a new account in all the branches for the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the Federation. (Signed)

MATA, RUIZ, GUZMAN, FLORES, CENDEJAS.

SALA OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION, MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE REVOLT AT CUERNAVACA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Oct. 31.

A Mexican [illegible] at Cuernavaca, under date of the 26th inst., furnishes us with more lengthened details of the proceedings of the *pronunciamento* of that place. It appears that for several days previous to the 22d—the day on which the garrison pronounced—the troops had been, for some cause, without full rations, and were forced to gather their food from the products of nature. Leaving their barracks they sought fruits on the mountains. Whilst luxuriating upon the [illegible] they were tempted by the [illegible] who offered them money in hand and larger pay than they were receiving from the Government if they would pronounce. These temptations were listened to and money actually received. *No relief coming to their wants from the Government,* the soldiers bent to the wishes of their seducers, and pronounced on the 22d.

Col. JOSE MARIA MORENO led the *pronunciamento* and the town was soon in the hands of the [illegible]. COBOS, the [illegible] and [illegible] of so many [illegible] of late, made his appearance in the town as the standard of rebels was [illegible] The usual course of proceeding was adopted. A proclamation or plan was at once promulgated. Our correspondent has sent us this choice document, which we give below to gratify the curiosity of our readers.

Forced loans were at once made, and these to no small amount. When merchants had no money the *pronunciados* were accommodating enough to take goods which they sold *par force* to those having money. In cases of noncompliance with this system of monied and mercantile operations the parties disagreeing were sent to prison. Our correspondent believes that in another week ten dollars in money will not be in the hands of any single private citizen of Cuernavaca, so general were the levies upon all classes of persons supposed to be possessed of any means.

Colonel MORENO has issued the following proclamation:

Colonel José Maria Moreno, Chief of the Brigade of his [illegible] to his Companions:

SOLDIERS: The situation of the country is melancholy in the extreme. An immoral and disorganized faction has taken possession of power upon the plan of [illegible] which, covered [illegible] and authority, while [illegible] has [illegible] the condition of the great nation, has [illegible] upon another of the social edifice; and [illegible] the most sacred institutions [illegible] necessary to preserve [illegible] the glory of our country, harmless, has left us but a morsel of ruins and rubbish instead of the [illegible] future which was announced to us [illegible]

You have [illegible] to-day this faction which has wished to give itself the title of Government; you have placed yourselves under my orders and I am confident of triumph, because I have confidence in the good sense of the nation and in the protection of Heaven whilst proclaiming the most just of causes which we defend in our plan; that of society, for we ask organization; that of the sovereignty of the people, for we appeal to it free and spontaneously; that of the army, because we will [illegible] its reform and perfect organization; that of the clergy, which finds itself to-day outraged and [illegible], we will defend the church [illegible] which are those of the poor, have been [illegible] which occupies us a conqueror [illegible] the capital of the Republic. Our [illegible] those [illegible] of power, that [illegible] the sacred name of Liberty, oppress the people and mocks its rights.

Have confidence in me, soldiers, and I protest to you that I only take up arms to-day without any other object than that of restoring the empire of order and of law.

Law, order, and guarantees; no [illegible], no abuse of power, and firmness in sustaining the principles proclaimed, such is the programme which I swear before you and all my fellow-citizens to carry out, giving an account of my conduct to the nation at the end of my mission. JOSE M. MORENO.

CUERNAVACA, Oct. 22, 1857."

SURRENDER OF CUERNAVACA TO THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 26th the revolutionists were not expecting an early attack from the Government forces. They were looking for the arrival of recruits from the disaffected in other places, before their position would be endangered. The march of troops from different quarters upon them was then quite unexpected.

On the morning of the 27th Gen. PLUTARCHO GONZALES, having received prompt orders from the Government, marched with his brigade on and entered Cuernavaca without receiving the slightest opposition from the vaunting revolutionists. They fled in consternation in every possible direction.

Col. BUENROSTRO, with his troops from this capital, arrived about the same time with GONZALES.

The *pronunciados* numbered about 500 men, and with all the advantages of their strong position had not the pluck to hold out. This clearly shows that their object was simply plunder.

COBOS and MORENO are therefore again at large on the country—at least they were not captured at last reports.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN TURN COMPLETELY ROUTED.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 5.

The latest express from the South brings the startling intelligence that the Government forces, which so recently entered Cuernavaca in triumph, have been completely routed near that place, and the revolutionists left in complete possession.

It appears that after taking Cuernavaca, the Government troops were induced to pursue the reactionists towards the south. COBOS and MORENO kept up the show of a hurried flight until they arrived at the Pass, which is about two leagues this side of Iguala. Here they were joined by VICARIO, and the whole united forces of the revolutionists were at once secreted so as to deceive their enemies. The Government troops got well into the Pass—which is represented to us as very difficult, and in every way disqualified for military movements—when the reactionists charged upon them with all their force from the more favorable localities around.

The scene that ensued must have been terrific. The troops of the Government were hemmed in, and no alternative was left them but to fly as best they could, under a shower of musket balls. Gen. GONZALES was the object of the revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon left dead by his flying troops.

Gen. JOSE MORENO was the leader of the revolt, but it will be seen he received efficient aid from the bandits and robbers. What will be the end of the matter no one can tell.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS SENDING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR VESSELS—DREADFUL EXCESSES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Laguna (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Mexican Extraordinary.

The steamer *Union*, which has resumed her trips from Havana through the ports in the Gulf to Vera Cruz, affords me the opportunity of communicating to you the most important events which are taking place in Yucatan.

The position of the State of Yucatan is the most violent. Campeachy pronounced and is holding out against the Constitutional Governor, D. PANTALEON BARRERA, who is signalizing his name, as he says, with great energy, the Indians, who are menacing the interior cities, and availing themselves of the confusion to surprise them and deliver all to fire and sword.

You will perceive the chaos we are in, and that it is very probable that the Indian empire in the country is not far off from producing the destruction of the white population. Notwithstanding this grave condition of things, neither party gives up to front the common enemy, but tears each other to pieces with equal fury, all participating in the horrors of civil war.

The troops of the Governor, D. PANTALEON BARRERA, under the command of Cols. CEPEDA and BAGNEIRO, have attacked the suburbs of Campeachy, marking their way with bloody deeds. On the entrance of the troops to one of these suburbs, a murdering fire of artillery with grape shot swept the streets, penetrating the buildings, and killing innumerable innocent persons who were on the scene of action and unable to make a retreat into the city. Men, women and children, without regard to age or sex, were sacrificed, either from the cannon or the brutality of the soldiery, who, we are told, were allowed to perpetrate the most abominable deeds. This, indeed, has been a most disgracing affair, and one which well merits an exemplary punishment of the chief, who conducted the attack, for his want of humanity and public and military discipline. The city, however, holds firm, and the revolutionary chief, LIC. D. PABLO GARCIA, is determined, as he shows by his proclamations, to perish to a man, before relinquishing the pretensions to and giving up the city of Campeachy.

A most fatal policy, and which may bring serious consequence to the character of the revolution and the country, has been adopted by the *pronunciados*. They have liberated eighty or one hundred of the most hardened criminals confined in this place and destined to the draining of the swamps, and who have been sent to Campeachy, and there armed to defend the city, in common with its better inhabitants! Every one here is indignant at this step, and surely no one ever thought that such a resort should be taken hold of by men who profess to promulgate the principles of order and social rights. The effects of this foul measure has already begun to be felt at Campeachy, for the liberated robbers and assassins, not forgetful of their old tricks, during the night time, and eluding the vigilance of the officers, take it quite easy, and care for themselves by stealing, and sometimes, to accomplish more effectually their purpose, making use of the weapons placed in their hands. These criminals have been formed into a company, which is called, to crown effrontery, "the company of *desalmados*."

I know from a very good source that the Campeachanos have sent to a port in the United States money to purchase two or three vessels of war. This is going far, and is not certainly the prelude to a prompt pacification.

I had forgotten to tell you that the suburbs occupied by the troops of Governor BARRERA are those of St. Lucia and San Francisco.

Now to the most delicate point. What is Government doing? What does it think of the Yucatan affair? Is it going to be a mute spectator of the self-destruction of one of its members?

It is surely a pity to see this part of the country fast decaying. The General Government is not persuaded of the political importance of this Island. It does not know that by occupying this place with a sufficient force, say 200 men, or simply issuing a decree erecting it into a territory with its ancient limits and the department of Campoton, the revolution would be at one blow quelled without the expense of a single dollar or the loss of one man.

The position of Carmen is such that it naturally separates itself and does not permit under present circumstances any hostile proceedings from the State, and its resources emanating from the said position and its counting-house, which now is a great support of the revolution, if withdrawn from the rest of the State, would extinguish all hopes, not only of continuing the present revolution, but of starting others in future.

OUTBREAKS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND ROBBERIES.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 5th inst., says:

"On the evening of the 2d inst. Col. S. W. INGE, Major J. CARDOZO, EDWIN BELL, and L. C. WATERMAN, of California, arrived in this city, en route for New-Orleans, *via* Manzanillo, where they landed from the *Golden Age* on the 10th of October. Near Guadalajara they were attacked by robbers, two of whom they shot, causing the others to retire. They then proceeded without molestation until they reached Queretaro. On the morning of the 2d inst., as they were about to leave that city, a *pronunciamento* broke out, headed by MANA, and a desperate fire continued for eleven hours. Finally the Government troops were overpowered, and the city taken by the revolutionists. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the party made their escape in the diligence, and arrived safely in this city. They will leave for New-Orleans in the steamer of the 21st."

A correspondent from Zacatecas writes under date of Oct. 11:

"Four days ago a train of wagons going to Durango was attacked at Matapulgas, a famous robbing place fifteen leagues from here, by a large band of robbers. This time, however, the rascals were balked of their game, instead of catching a prize they caught a tartar, for after some five hours fighting they had to decamp with the loss of three of their number killed.

The diligence *en route* for Aguascalientes was rifled the day before yesterday, a hundred yards on the other side of the Garita. In addition to the luggage which was totally carried off, the passengers lost some thousand dollars in money which they foolishly had with them."

A correspondent from Puebla writes under date of Oct. 29:

"The city was put in great alarm this morning by rumors of the escort of the Conducta having pronounced. The garrison was called by bugle into quarters, and the streets became thronged with people; amongst the crowd were many priests, who appeared in great spirits, as if on the eve of a grand festivity.

The report currently believed to be the true one is, that General PORRERA, at San Martin, observed some symptoms of disaffection amongst the infantry forming part of his escort, which made him telegraph to our State Governor, inviting him to take precautions lest his troops might pronounce on their arrival in the city. With this hint most active measures were taken to prevent any outbreak."

A correspondent from Pachuca writes under date of Oct. 21:

"The condition of the road from this place to Mexico is most unsafe to travelers at the present time. The diligence which left Mexico yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, was attacked and robbed by a band of seven or eight, not far from the Villa de Guadalupe.

On the robbers stopping the coach they ordered the lamps, which were burning, to be extinguished, and presented a cocked pistol at the window, obliging the passengers to alight and lie with their faces to the ground while they plundered the diligence, and then returned to the passengers to examine their pockets, taking all the cash they found.

A Frenchman who was among the passengers, on receiving the alarm hid his watch under the seat, but was surprised on returning at not finding it there.

The passengers were four gentlemen and five ladies.

In case the passengers were well armed and attempted resistance, and had wounded any of the robbers, it would, according to a decision lately made in a Court of this place, bring on them the force of the law for taking the law in their own hands.

The ravages of the Indians in all parts of the Republic are reported as greater than ever, and from a more thorough examination of our mail, we can see no improvement in the general social condition of the country. Depredations of bandits and robbers are reported on every side.

Rumors of another Santa Ana expedition on the coast were again in circulation, but nothing seems to have been known. It was believed, also, by many that the old chieftain, who gives our neighbors much imaginary trouble at least, was at the bottom of the revolution in Yucatan."

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Important Letter from Governor Wise of Virginia.

Senator Hunter—The South and the Democracy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: You have seen proper to interrogate me, through the *Enquirer*, as to the position I occupy touching the election of a Senator of the United States; and, believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriendly, I promptly reply to your questions as publicly as they are put.

For more than twelve months rumors have been circulated that it was my desire and design to oust Mr. HUNTER, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United States; and my name in that connection has been bandied about in conversation and by the press, with a license which assumed the air of authority. By whom, with what motive, to what end, these rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement, and prevent division in the Democratic Party of Virginia; and to that end I aver, that these rumors are unauthorized by anything said or done by me, that they are without foundation, and I defy the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or manifested the imputed *desire or design*.

After my arduous struggle in 1855 for the salvation of the Democratic Party, I fondly hoped to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the office I now fill. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short time only elapsed, after entering upon my duties, before a jealousy and a distrust were seen where I most expected confidence and friendly aid and counsel. I did my best, by turning away from this, to avert both its cause and its effect. But, inopportunely for harmony, the contest for the nomination for the Presidency came on early in 1856, *and my preference for Mr. BUCHANAN*, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to his nomination, for reasons which now must be too obvious to every candid and conservative patriot and Democrat to need either argument or excuse. No other nominee of the party could, probably, have been elected. There was not one of his competitors for whom I would not cheerfully have voted. I had, in fact, aided, among other friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1852, in nominating Mr. PIERCE, and in 1855 had intimated my approval of other candidates. But having, for his eminent abilities and services, preferred Mr. BUCHANAN in 1844, 1848 and 1852, and deeming him the only available candidate in 1856, I cooperated zealously with his friends in securing for his nomination the vote of Virginia. But no effort was made, no resort had to any means, to secure this, which could justly be complained of by his rivals and their friends. He had, without effort, comparatively, two-thirds of the delegation of Virginia at Cincinnati, and that majority did not fully represent the constituencies which preferred him. And notwithstanding the attempts of those opposed to his nomination, to destroy the prestige of Virginia by attempting to split her delegation in the Convention, and, in fact, to nullify a majority by a minority, by dividing her districts as well as the State, and to count the Old Dominion nought in the nomination, her delegation stood firm as it had done at Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were cast for JAMES BUCHANAN, and the vote of Virginia decided the Convention in his favor. The election proved how preeminently popular he was in this "good old Commonwealth." Thirty thousand majority proclaimed him the choice of Virginia, by far more than two-thirds, if not four-fifths of the Democratic voters. A majority of the *politicians in place* preferred others, but the people preferred him by an overwhelming, almost unanimous voice.

The election was marked by extraordinary manifestations. The contest was: *Whether sectionalism, caused by the foreign influence of Old England and Canada, operating in the form of Black Republicanism upon New-York and the New-England States, and upon the lake borders of other States, should invade us further South; or our own nationalism of Democracy should drive it further North.*

Pennsylvania decided that issue; but for a time it was extremely doubtful; and, in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low muttering in the South *of a subdued, but sullen discontent among some few of those who voted even for Mr. Buchanan's election*. The feeling, *grumbled* rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the Black flag might be raised over us, to rouse the Southern people to a revolution which would throw off the bonds of the Union. It is well known and proudly admitted that, had that flag been hoisted over the Capitol of the United States, under the open proclamations of the election, I, for one, would have waited for no other "overt act" of aggression or oppression; but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a Democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separates me from the extremists South.

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the lengths I would have gone, had cause for revolution been given; but, whilst I was for warding off extreme issues by electing a conservative Democrat who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they, a small and very exclusive clique, were for driving us upon revolution—reluctantly supported the Democratic nominees, and at heart were disappointed at the Democratic triumph which saved us from all "last extremities." The horse and the rider of Black Republicanism were overthrown, but in the general rejoicing there was no shout from the hearts of the *Exclusive* Extremists. They, however honest, were sad, and their countenances were dark and dismal in the midst of general congratulations and smiles that the National Democracy had saved our country once more from extreme peril.

Soon after the election of President, and during all of last Winter and Spring, that which was at first a whisper became more and more audible, until it broke out into a loud and openly uttering voice—"that there was a plot to supplant Mr. HUNTER in the Senate by Governor WISE and his friends." Knowing that there was no foundation for this in aught I had said or done, or authorized to be said or done, and the hypothesis presenting itself that there might be enemies of both Mr. HUNTER and myself who were trying to sow tares between us for their own selfish and sinister ends, I still averted my mind from other designs concerning those respecting the authors and the motives of those reports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. It was arranged by himself, to his own liking, on his own responsibility, to suit his own confidential relations in office, and was composed of a majority of Southern men, of all sections of Southern Democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to harmonize all elements in the party, North and South, East and West. It was organized on the *National platform* of the Cincinnati Convention. As the head and representative of the party, he generalized as well as he could the *personnel* and material of *the great Democracy of the United States*. This was what a *President of the United States* should have endeavored to do. It might not please all, individually or sectionally, but it was *for all*, and *not for a part*. And the great mass of the party was well content and generally acquiesced in the organization. But the President had hardly been inaugurated, had but just taken his seat, had said nothing and done nothing, besides his inaugural address and selection of his Cabinet, defining or indicating a policy—had not been in office sixty days—not thirty—when a *Porcupine Opposition* raised a quill at *every point of policy and at every man of personnel in the Administration, and the attempt was made to damn the whole Democratic Party of the North, and every Southern man who trusted them, with doubt or distrust or outspoken denunciation.* An affiliated press was found organized from Richmond to New-Orleans, which opened its batteries of sweeping, rancorous and vindictive opposition, denouncing certain members of the Cabinet, and especially certain Southern members, misgiving as to the foreign, and exciting suspicion as to the home policy—warning against imaginary evils—doubting the good faith of some friends—disparaging others—not sparing the President himself—and *especially denouncing a National Democracy.* And all this was begun and published too *before Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas. We were to be betrayed before we were betrayed! The Northern Democracy were not to be relied on! The President himself was of that Democracy!!*

Now, gentlemen, prior to the campaign of 1856, there were but two lines of sectional division in the United States—the Mason and Dixon, and the Missouri Compromise lines. They were geographical, partly in their character, and were well defined and understood. Many evils growing out of them had been in the past, and could be in the future, guarded against. But, in 1856, another and more ominous line was disclosed, obliterating all others. It was not defined upon the earth, but revealing itself by what *sailors* call a "Sun-Dog" in the East; it awed superstition like an angry comet portending evil, and shot a dull, black and white gloom looming through the mists of the Arctic iceberg—striking from over *Old England*, by the Newfoundland banks, cutting off all New-England and New-York, and passing midway through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and indefinitely, westward. *All north* of that line was *Black Republican*, and all south of it was what was called Egypt.

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it was a sign in the very heavens of the wisdom of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—*to beware of Foreign Influence and Sectional Strife.* The constant commercial and social intercourse of New-England and New-York with Old England, and the immediate neighborhood of the Lake border with Canada, had let in the wolf of English feeling and prejudice and social habit and fanaticism and influence into our fold against the institutions of the whole United States, as established by our Constitution of Government. It is the most insidious foe which has ever invaded our country. It is English influence, operating socially, undermining our institutions, and threatening our peace and safety, bound up in the cords of our National Union. In this sense it is *this nation*—*this whole nation*—*our* nation against its old enemy—English influence. And who met that influence and backed it from off our nation's soil, past the Mason and Dixon and past the Missouri line, as far North as the "Sun Dog" line, which divided *Black Republicans from Egypt*? It was Democracy—Northern Democracy—National Democracy! The same true sort of patriotic Americanism—of Brother Jonathanism—which fought at Erie and Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane, and drove John Bull back into Canada! That is the sort of Nationality I love and cherish, as I love and honor my country—my whole country. With true devotion, in the midst of non-slave-holding passions and prejudices—with no ties or associations of their own with Slavery, except National—with Fanaticism thundering Church anathemas and excommunications over their heads—they, the Northern Democracy, whether in *majorities or proscribed minorities*, with strong nerves, with steady and unwavering faith, taxed themselves with heavy contributions, and raised the National Flag of protection over our Constitution of Government, over our property of every sort, over good faith among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular self-government, over the States separately and united, over the United States, and battled for us and for all, and drove back the insidious and foreign foe to the Sun Dog line, where it yet glooms in defeat. Nothing is so fatally sure to kindle the pale and sickly beam of that "blue-light" line of sectionalism into a lurid flame of fire, to devour our country, as for Southern Democracy to doubt, distrust, or denounce Northern Democracy, after such noble sacrifices as those they made in the campaign of 1856. The Southern Democracy never has done this, and never will, until *Nationality, in the sense of American patriotism and devotion to the Union of the American States*, ceases to burn in American bosoms everywhere North and South.

Nationality in opposition to Democracy or State rights, I oppose. I oppose all that sort of *Federal nationality* which would *consolidate us into one centralized despotism.* I loathe that sort of Nationality which proposes and adopts *Compromises* of any sort, *of the Constitution or for the Constitution.* But the *Nationality of Democracy*, which supports and defends the Constitution and its strict construction, which maintains State rights and State equality, and keeps the faith of compacts, which guards the Union and the country against foreign and domestic foes, I honor and cherish and glory in! And this is the National Democracy which this opposition, openly developed as early as April last in the South, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North? And, yet, it was to strike at this—it was to follow up, not to begin the blows, that the moment a Governor was sent to Kansas and he moved in his office, *his speeches* were seized on as a pretext to assail the Northern Democracy and the Administration and its friends. Destroy confidence in these, and then the riot of ruin would begin. It was then that conservative Democrats began to ask: *Is this opposition or not—if this be what is called the backing of friends, what is the opposition of foes? Is this opposition dangerous or not? Whose is it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Whence does it come?—to what end?* It was no time to stop and dally with the minor matter of Mr. WALKER'S stump speeches—delivered with what motive, to what end—*pro* or *con.* Slavery—with good or bad design—no one could fairly decide, without knowing all the surrounding circumstances and difficulties in which he was involved. He had been a Mississippi Senator. He had been honored and trusted by the South. He had done more for the annexation of Texas than any Southern Senator. He had been Secretary of the Treasury under a Southern President, and had done more for Free Trade than any other man before or since his time in the Cabinet. Surely, the President could trust him not to betray the South which had thus honored and trusted him, and not to betray the North which had borne him. And he is an able and sagacious man, too, whose talents might be trusted to form the best judgment on the spot as to the best and most politic movements. But whether he acted wisely or foolishly, sagaciously, or had blundered, or his intentions were good or bad, *his acts and motives was nothing, compared with the weightier matters of the country involved in this sudden and insidious opposition*, which gave no time for developments, or for dispassionate examination and proof, or even for just condemnation of him, if he had done wrong—but began a hot and heavy war upon him as a corrupt "*attrap*," a felon traitor. This could not but reflect upon the Administration and the party which appointed and retained him in place. It was not ingenuous to pretend to discriminate between the "President and the Governor of the Territory." "Like man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. BUCHANAN was bound to know it, and if he knew it, he was no better but rather worse than Governor WALKER. This reasoning this opposition knew would seize on the public mind, and would, if uncontradicted, impair confidence in the Administration. It was making an adverse impression rapidly, when the *Enquirer* interposed with its trenchant pen, as of old, and arrested the rush of the charge on the National Democracy and its representative in power. It took up the inquiry: "Is not this rank hostility? Is not this a prepared and premature opposition before the Administration has begun its course—before it has met its first Congress, or sent its first message? What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?" I thank the *Enquirer* for that blow. The shade of the Old Napoleon of the Press smiled in his parental hovering over the *Enquirer*, when that sturdy blow fell in the stroke for his darling Democracy. In my inmost heart I *feel* right well when that brave blow was struck. It was brave and bold to strike it, for the Public Printing, as well as the Senatorship, was at stake, it seems. The activity in the elections last Spring looked not only to the incumbency of Mr. HUNTER, but to the incumbency of the *Enquirer* too; and, doubtless, to all the great interests involved. The *Enquirer*, assuredly, has saved the Democracy of Virginia from being involved in this Porcupine opposition.

All this time, it was not known whether Mr. HUNTER took any part in this opposition, though many of his most active partizans did; and hence it was suspected that if he was *not* participant in it, he was to be the beneficiary of it, if it should succeed. Certain it is, that what was at first rumor and surmise about my alleged design to contest with him his seat in the Senate, was turned at last into a taunt to me and my friends. "*Run, if you dare; you cannot beat Mr. Hunter.*" It was in vain to reply: "*I do not desire to beat him.*" The taunt came back: "*You do, or do not desire to beat him. If you do, we are taking the steps to defeat you; and if you don't, you will be defeated any how. In either event it will be seemingly manifest that he is stronger in Virginia than you are.*" It was useless to protest that there was no desire to impair his strength—an issue with him was seemingly *prepared to be forced* upon me, knowing that he was safe in incumbency, and that there could, perhaps, be no issue joined except a personal one. When, therefore, my friends demanded of me to meet the defiance, I positively declined to do so unless Mr. HUNTER should avow that he was of this opposition and backed it, took its responsibility, and tendered its issues against the Administration and the National Democracy. *I had no issue with him*, unless he had an issue with them. *If he had I was ready to cross swords with him, not otherwise.* I was not willing, to part from him and yield him up to the extremists, who were endeavoring to claim his authority, *and exclusively to appropriate his reelection to the Senate as a triumph to themselves*. He has come out and his letters are open to the fair interpretation of all. I think their meaning is: that he does *not express* any warm or strong *confidence* in the Administration; that he does not wish to be understood as being one of its *especial* friends or partizans; but that he *does disclaim the opposition to it*, by saying that he "*hopes and expects to be able to support the Administration in the main.*" Now "*hope*" is made up of *desire, affiance* and *expectation*. He desires, then, and doubly expects to be able to support the Administration in the main. And this being so, he cannot, of course, desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of *no practical* tests at this time, which will bring him into collision with the Administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught he can see at present, both the intent or will and the spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, ignores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen so suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. *With this declaration of his, so understood, I have no issue with Mr. Hunter.*

It is true that he *seems* to be opposed to the submission of the Constitution of Kansas, by her Convention, *to the bona fide* inhabitants and legal voters of that Territory. He takes the ground, that if the people are silent about the power of the Convention in this respect, that if the Convention was not *expressly restrained* from proclaiming whatever form they adopt as the Constitution of the State, then they have the power so to proclaim it, and to send it to Congress, without submitting it to the people. I know that there are precedents for this exercise of power by Conventions, but the precedents are in their inception exceptionable cases, and the doctrine which upholds them is, in my humble opinion, anti-Democratic. The true doctrine is, *that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them. They may grant* such a power to the Convention, but if *not granted*, it is *reserved*; that a Constitution, formed and proposed by a Convention, which is but a representative body, shall be submitted to the people, who alone are sovereign. The Convention to form a Constitution is not sovereign or supreme. The act of *making a State* is the highest act of sovereign power, and is the act of humanity, next highest to that of Deity, in making a *being of any sort*. The *act is no less than to create a sovereignty itself.* As a Democratic Republican, then, I would never delegate conventional powers to any body of agents to create a State, without requiring them to submit the act to their principals, the people. In 1776, an unauthorized body of patriots assembled at Williamsburg, *constituted themselves a Convention*, and formed and proclaimed a Constitution for Virginia, without submitting it to the votes of the colonists. But *revolution* began in that way. There was no time and no opportunity to poll votes, in a moment of rebellion, under the domination of British arms.

The masses never did make a revolution, never can and never will. A devoted and self-sacrificing few must ever take the initiative and lead the first movements of resistance. It required a PATRICK HENRY *to seize the power of the old magazine*, and the Convention of 1776 *snatched liberty* for the *people, rather than a constitution from them*. In such times *inter arma silent leges*. The *salus populi* was then the plea and the justification. But what does the *salus populi* call for in piping times of peace, when there are none to make us afraid at the polls of a Republic? Why a very different rule and order of proceeding, when there is time and place and opportunity of consulting the sovereign people themselves, protected in their assemblies and votes. Accordingly, when Virginia formed a Constitution a second time, in 1829–'30, and a third time in 1850–'51, the *form* adopted by the Convention was in both instances submitted to the legal voters—aye, more, to *the new voters created by the new form before itself was adopted.* That the people shall of right judge for themselves at the polls, of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a Constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or of self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas. Yet, if upon precedent, the Convention of Kansas, adopts a Republican form of State Government, and reports it to Congress, without submitting it to the people, I agree with Mr. HUNTER *in accepting it* and voting to *receive* Kansas as a State—slave or free—into the Union. And why? Because, *first*, of precedent, and secondly, whether it be accepted or rejected, it has to be submitted or is subject at last, in either event, to the popular will. If a majority do not approve of the Constitution, they may organize another Convention immediately, adopt any republican form, after they are once a State, *without submitting it at all to Congress.* The question now is, then, not whether Congress should adopt or reject the Constitution of Kansas, submitted to the popular vote or not, but *whether it ought not to be submitted to the people before it is submitted to Congress?* Which is the better policy for the Pro-Slavery party to pursue? to submit the Constitution at once to the people and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the shriek *for* freedom a while longer? If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their voices ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought *not to be imposed* upon them, and *cannot* be but for a day, and their sovereign power ought not to be snatched away from them even for a moment. If Congress should *aid and abet a Convention in doing so, would not Congress be intervening against non-intervention?* And if a majority is in favor of the form proposed, they will prevail, and the controversy will end. If then impartiality, justice and fairness are observed, the people will not be incensed; but if a minority shall abuse the adventitious advantage of an organized Convention to send *their* Constitution to Congress without first submitting it to the people, they will be goaded by indignation to acts of violence, they will tear the Constitution into tatters and trample it into the dust, and upbraid the Pro-Slavery party with a willingness and an attempt to rule *per fas aut nefas*, and they will organize more stringently doubtless against Slavery, than they would ever have done at first. Again: if the Constitution be submitted to them first, it must be submitted to Congress afterwards, to see that its provisions are republican, and it must pass in review the Representatives in Congress as well as in the Territory. But, if not submitted to the people in the first instance, and Congress accepts it, and then the people of Kansas change and adopt another and, it may be, a worse Constitution, this latter will not have to be, and will not be submitted to Congress at all. [illegible] the equal rights of [illegible] the excitement and strife [illegible] which in the better policy to [illegible] the people at once in a peaceful [illegible] [illegible] Are we not in danger of having our attitude impaired by another question which has arisen since Mr. HUNTER'S letters were written? If Governor WALKER did not go behind the returns, which he proclaims were "fraudulent and simulated," as their face—and whether they were so or not, we have, at yet, no means of determining—[illegible] returns—in a word, if this be true, he did right, of course, in disregarding and setting them aside. He assumed no authority, if his report be true, and but did his duty in repudiating [illegible] the [illegible] franchise, and in spurning the insult which demanded that he should give it his official sanction and countenance. An Executive has no judicial or legislative power, and must not dare to usurp either; but it is something more than merely ministerial authority, and has the right of protecting itself from fraud and imposition. The ministerial officer even has that power. Forms were made to preserve the substance of justice and truth, not to aid fraud and imposture and falsehood and injustice. Slaveholders and the people of slaveholding States are too high in their moral tone to consent to owe the establishment of Slavery any where to means like these. And yet some of the sublime oppositionists who profess to desire treachery in Governor WALKER, in this age of lawlessness and violence, do not hesitate to array expediency against justice, and to arraign a Governor of a Territory because he dared to refuse to be *particeps criminis* in what he knew to be a gross and palpable fraud. Mr. HUNTER, I am sure, will not [illegible] or countenance such immorality as this. And a difference on the other points, where we do not agree, shall not divide me from him. He is eminently right in one particular; that Congress has no right to prescribe the elective franchise for the voters of Kansas on the adoption of their Constitution. The *bona fide inhabitants*, by their Legislature or Convention, must prescribe that for themselves. By this I am far from reflecting upon the Rockingham resolutions; for I understand them to mean and to express the same thing. I know not by whom, or where, they were written; heard not of the meeting before it was held, and the resolutions were published some days before I saw them or knew of them; but, judging from themselves alone, they seem to me to agree with Mr. HUNTER in contravening the ideas which were at first started by his own friends, that only *a particular class of voters, at first defined by act of Congress*, were to be allowed *to decide upon* the adoption of the Constitution, if submitted to the people. Mr. HUNTER takes ground with the *Enquirer* from the start on that point, though, I think, he had no occasion to take it in combating the Rockingham resolutions which don't controvert it at all, but, on the contrary, *contend for the principle of the Kansas bill itself—that the people must be left to govern themselves*, without the intervention of Congress or any other power.

When Governor WALKER'S nomination shall be made to the Senate of the United States, if made at all, it will go before Mr. HUNTER as one of the Senators who are to try his fitness and propriety. And, if upon a full and fair examination of his course and conduct in Kansas, he finds that the Governor has exceeded his authority, has violated his oath of office or his duty in office, or has betrayed the high and sacred trust reposed in him to see the laws, and especially the Kansas bill, faithfully executed, and to see that all the people from all sections were alike equally and impartially protected—then Mr. HUNTER will be [illegible] indeed, if he does not vote to reject the nomination and to rebuke the [illegible] If Governor WALKER has really attempted to dictate to and to threaten the Convention or the people of Kansas, in any form or to any extent, he deserves the severest reprehension, and, before he is condemned, he ought to be heard by his *judges*, who are to sit officially upon his acts. If I am not greatly mistaken in the ability and motives of the man, he may be able to show that the very words of his speech, quoted by Mr. HUNTER, are capable of a *far different* meaning, and are anything but unfriendly to the South or to Slavery. He may have meant to throw upon Topeka partisans the responsibility of not voting, so that, if a Pro-Slavery Constitution should be sent to Congress, they [illegible] not be [illegible] the people were not impeded to vote and decide the issue for themselves. And instead of [illegible] dictate, or to threaten, his very words quoted may have meant simply to remind *the Convention that their work was to be submitted to a body—Congress—which had solemnly enacted the principle that the people of the Territory were to adopt or reject their civil institutions for themselves, without intervention from any quarter.* This may have been, and seems to have been, an awkward way of conveying the meaning, as it is no better misunderstood; but if that turns out to be the true meaning, Mr. HUNTER might find he had mistaken *a friend for a foe*. But, surely, it is not expected of Mr. HUNTER or myself, at this distance, with total want of correct information as to his motives or measures, to condemn the Governor of Kansas, with a purpose prepense to strike at the Administration, and to damn all who honestly doubt and defer judgment to a fair hearing. I know Mr. WALKER very well, and have seen his nerve tried. I would prefer that he had acted in his office rather than have *made speeches* on the stump, but he will, in due time—I expect, shortly, for I am not informed of his intentions—make his defence, and then we shall know better how to find our verdicts. If he be guilty, as charged, I shall join strongly in his condemnation. And if I find him void of offence, clear in his office, I will respond "*Not guilty*," without fear, favor, or affection, so help me, when I ask for justice, in spite of all political clamor, though I shall stand alone on the panel. I have been too long tried in my truth to the South, and to Slavery, to fear any false imputation upon my motives, though any judgment in the case may be [illegible] dered. It is not rendered yet.

So, then, these points being, though [illegible] open, some of them to a fair difference of opinion, and others to further investigation, and my [illegible] Mr. HUNTER, disclaiming the spirit and purpose of opposition, by expressing the desire and expectation to be able to support the Administration in the main, I make no issue with him; and with my understanding of his pledges, I cannot allow my name to distract and divide the Virginia Democracy in opposition to his reelection. I have been no [illegible] personal issue with Mr. HUNTER; our relations have been too friendly to admit of any other acts on my part than those of kindness. He is an eminently able and long-experienced statesman, and cannot be well spared, by the Democracy of the State, as long as he desires and expects to support the party which it so triumphantly put into power against the foes of the South. And the South needs, at this time, especially, to be united, and cannot afford a division on immaterial or personal issues. Whether there be a disposition to sacrifice me or not, I am ready to be made a victim, if it will unite the South, bind to our affection and confidence the true patriots of the North, defend the Constitution and State Rights, preserve the Union, and keep the peace of the country in the bonds only of an equal and amicable confederacy.

You say right, in saying that I am not responsible for the editorials of the *Enquirer*, nor is the *Enquirer* responsible for my opinions or conduct. No paper has been authorized to speak for me on the subject of this letter. I have organized no presses, and I have exacted or asked no pledges of candidates for seats in the Legislature. Much that I have seen in your paper I do, and some things I do not approve. Some of your editorials have rather too sweepingly denounced "secessionists" and "fire-eaters." You have explained whom you meant, but I wish you had called other names than those with which you [illegible] yourself have ever been denounced. I am one of those who believe in the rightful remedy of a separation from the Confederacy, whenever the exercise of that State right is demanded by good and sufficient cause. And if the exercise of that right is not [illegible] [illegible] in the old [illegible] there is no other alternative but subjugation or dishonor, from either palpable infractions of the Constitution, or from intolerable oppression under its forms, I care not which, I will, I must, fight out of the Union, if I can. "If that be treason, make the most of it."

Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration have my most cordial confidence, and I shall support them so long as they do no more wrong than they have as yet perpetrated. But I will not pledge my support blindly and implicitly, without exception, and I require no such pledge from Mr. HUNTER.

In conclusion, let me aver that I do not desire a *seat in the Senate of the United States*, and if I did, I would not desire it at *Mr. Hunter's* expense. I trust that he and his friends do not desire his reelection at my expense, and that in future I may be relieved from the penalty of being deemed his rival for that place.

Whether the Legislature will make the election this coming session, or postpone it to a time after the termination of the six years of the present term, it does not become me to speak. They will

[illegible] that question in their own way and time without any pressure from Congress. [illegible] will allow me at this time, I hope to be allowed to [illegible] hereafter by any so tro[illegible] in the Senate of the United States involving the issue of [illegible]

[illegible] HENRY A. WISE.

The New-York Democracy upon the Admission of Kansas.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When the facts are fully ascertained, we shall have no difficulty, and we do not believe the people generally, either South or North, will have any difficulty in forming an opinion [illegible] to be the action of Congress in respect to the admission of Kansas. We assent, to the fullest extent, to the doctrine that a Territory, applying for admission as a State, is not to be questioned as to the provisions of its Constitution, provided it complies with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and establishes a Republican form of Government. [illegible] Constitution of the new State prohibits or establishes [illegible] which is entirely a domestic matter, to be decided only by the people of the State [illegible].

[illegible] question for Congress is, had the application [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the approbation of the people of the Territory [illegible]? On this point Congress should have sufficient evidence. [illegible] the people approve what is demanded in their name [illegible] it is the duty of Congress to send back the application to the people of the Territory for their approval or disapproval.

Applying these principles to Kansas, Congress should be satisfied that her people desire admission with the Constitution presented. If not satisfied on that point the matter should be sent back for further evidence from the people.

[illegible] a Constitution be presented from Kansas establishing Slavery, without having been submitted to and approved by the people, we do not see how it is possible for Congress to be satisfied that it represents the will of the people. All the external evidence will favor the conclusion that it does not. [illegible] prove that the public sentiment of the Territory is against Slavery. We [illegible] under such circumstances, if they arise, it will be the imperative duty of Congress [illegible] to be referred back to the people of Kansas [illegible].

The issue in Congress should not be on admission, but [illegible]. Congress should not allow itself [illegible] a decision not to admit a State [illegible] Constitution. *It should decide the question on the preliminary point, that there is not satisfactory evidence that the proposed Constitution has the sanction of the people of the proposed State.*

Southern men cannot complain of such action. They will not complain of it. The South, as such an issue, will sustain the Administration and the action of Congress. They do sustain the principle now. The leading Democratic papers in Virginia are outspoken and emphatic in favor of submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people.

We concede the principle which the South demands, that a State is to enter the Union with or without Slavery, as its organic law may provide. We only ask to have it fairly administered. We [illegible] We simply seek to know that the Constitution proposed by the Territory applying has the sanction of its people. The South cannot—it will not—oppose so reasonable a demand. The President stands on this simple ground, and it is to be distinctly [illegible] that he will be sustained by the people o[illegible] whole country, and by none more cordially than by those of the Slave States. The latter are a chivalrous, high minded, honorable people, and will scorn to secure the admission of Kansas, or any other State, with a Slavery Constitution, by fraud. We should be quite willing to submit this question to the [illegible] of the people of the Southern States, and should feel entire confidence that they would sustain President BUCHANAN'S Administration in the [illegible] which it occupies on this subject.

Sensible Views from the South Concerning Kansas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

There is great excitement in the Territory against Governor WALKER, and a large meeting was held at Lecompton on the subject, to protest against his action in the Oxford case, to which excitement [illegible] the rejection of the McGee [illegible] more especially that it takes away twelve hundred votes of the Democratic or Pro-Slavery [illegible].

The controversy has thus narrowed itself to a question of the personal conduct of Governor WALKER. [illegible] it is attempted to be denied that great frauds were perpetrated in those returns, only that they have not been [illegible]. We do not see [illegible] that any class of men would stand up and defend such outrageous frauds [illegible] of the elective franchise [illegible] at [illegible] political advantage, acquired by such means. [illegible]

[illegible] tribunal [illegible] that he has acted lawfully and impartially.

But there are inquiries which are, in their results, [illegible] the conduct of high executive [illegible] in Kansas and at Washington, and they will undoubtedly be used in the field of political or rather partisan action in Congress. They do not touch the substance of the fact that affairs in Kansas have so developed themselves that the struggle to make it a Slave State is no longer any use. The best view that can be taken of all the recent elections is that the *Free-State Party are decidedly in the ascendancy*, and that [illegible] interests [illegible] continuing to urge a lost cause against a [illegible] majority [illegible] the [illegible] will of those [illegible] A final trial may yet be attempted in the formation of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the submission of the same to the vote of [illegible]. If this must be made we hope the advocates of the Southern cause will not burden themselves and us with the odium of undertaking to [illegible] by an acknowledged fraud, but will separate themselves from all complicity with the agencies by which they were effected. If Kansas be lost to the South, let us at least preserve [illegible] and honor to the end, and even while calling to account with what severity we may the men and the parties who have brought about this result, let our enemies be constrained to acknowledge that our hands are clean.

From Sierra Leone—The Reopening of the Slave-Trade.

From the Boston Traveller, 17th.

[illegible] furnished copies of the Sierra Leone [illegible] of Sept. [illegible], in which we find some interesting statements of the sad effects of the attempt of the French Emperor to export negroes from the [illegible] of Africa to his West India Colonies, under the name of free laborers, for the term of ten years.

The *New Era* says the great stimulus given to the Slave-Trade by this transaction is producing great evil in the Yoruba and other countries, where its influence is felt, and is uprooting all the good done in [illegible] years of peace.

Already the Abbeokutans, who last year brought [illegible] tons of palm oil from Lagos to sell, have this year only brought [illegible] tons, and the unwilling people have been forced to follow their chiefs to war in order to feed the demand for slaves at Whydah.

The unwillingness of the bulk of the inhabitants of that interesting town to abandon their legitimate commerce and their cotton plantations, may be [illegible] a proclamation of the war chiefs of the Abbeokutans, in which they declare that in order to procure a large army for the Abbeokutan war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and that during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought. No canoes, except those of missionaries, who do not trade, will be allowed to appear upon the river. Death upon the spot is the penalty of disobedience. This, continues the *New Era*, is the result of a revival of the Slave Trade. The people of Ioaddan, a town of large population, are now preparing to attack the people of Jaboo, who furnished during the [illegible] large quantities of oil.

The treaty with France for the suppression of the Slave Trade expired in 1855, and even if in force, would not cover this government speculation. As to the promise to bring back the negroes at the end of [illegible] years, [illegible] landed at any other place than Lagos they would, most probably, be again [illegible] and enslaved, as in the instance of forty [illegible] emancipated negroes from Bahia, who were [illegible] by a Portuguese captain, several years ago, [illegible] where they were seized by the king [illegible].

[illegible] the Legislature of Sierra Leone, [illegible] lengthy existence.

NAVAL.—The following is the list of officers attached to the United States Ship *Vincennes*, destined for a cruise on the West Coast of Africa:

Benjamin J. Totten, Esq., Commander; Edward [illegible], First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer; [illegible] A. Nicholson, Second-Lieutenant; Wm. C. West, Third-Lieutenant; David L. Braine, Fourth-Lieutenant; Wm. C. Fitzhugh, Fifth-Lieutenant; J. Sheraley, Surgeon; [illegible] Van Bibber, Assistant-Surgeon; [illegible] Danforth, [illegible] Selfridge, Master; T. B. Tayner, [illegible] Marines; Joseph Lewis, Boatswain; John A. Lovett, Gunner; E. M. Barnicott, Carpenter; J. King, Sail-maker; M. A. [illegible], Commander's Clerk; H. L. Tabb, [illegible] Clerk; Wm. M. Wheeler, Master's Mate; David Marston, Master's Mate.

The *Vincennes* has a crew of 156 souls, and will probably be absent for two years.

The Providence *Transcript* states that Mr. Charles Atwood, of that city, reduced the rent of one [illegible] who was out of work, [illegible] Mr. A. told him to [illegible]

THE MORMON WAR.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROCLAMATION.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Utah—The Mormon Forces Called Out.

Col. ALEXANDER was within 30 miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from BRIGHAM YOUNG, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:

SIR: By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof," &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment, Black Fork or Green River, you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster-General of the Territory, and leave in the Spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this, and receive any communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

BRIGHAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH: We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors and presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the Government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating Committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into, or through, or from this Territory, without a *permit from the proper officer.*

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

COL. ALEXANDER'S REPLY.

HEAD QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
CAMP WINFIELD, ON HAM'S FORK,
Oct. 2, 1857.

Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sept. 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully,
E. B. ALEXANDER.

Among the documents is a letter from Col. JOHNSTON, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant-General McDOWELL, New-York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. ALEXANDER should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds: "If I could communicate with Col. ALEXANDER I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MARCY.

The Hartford *Times* of Tuesday, says: We learn that Captain MARCY'S wife, in this city, has received a letter from her husband which is marked by a less hopeful tone than any which she has ever received from him. The loss of cattle and horses, in consequence of the failure of the grass and water, had been very serious, and the prospect ahead was far from encouraging. The Mormons in Utah, like a big nest of hornets, are active and waiting for a chance to fight on the army at the first opportunity. Whether they will be able to cut them off remains to be seen. Although the loss of the contractor's train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy loss, it in no form prejudices the military expedition, which the War Department considers safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

Interesting from the Plains.

THE EXPLORATION OF MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD PARTY—THE UTAH EXPEDITION, ETC.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 16.

Mr. LANDER, who is connected as Chief Engineer with MAGRAW'S Wagon-Road Survey, passed through this city on his way to Washington on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is a well-known civil engineer and explorer, distinguished himself by a very daring trip across the Continent during the Summer of the Sioux war, with a party of four men, only one of whom arrived with him at the Missouri River. He is also mentioned as the author of several able reports to Congress on the subject of a Pacific Railroad.

This gentleman has performed, since the 15th day of June last, the unprecedented feat of riding [illegible] miles, much of the distance in unexplored mountain passes, and all in rough field service, without a tent, or ordinary baggage, in the short space of four and a half months, including eighteen camp days. He commenced with a party of thirteen men, four of whom returned with him to the starting point, at Independence, Mo. Many of the original party were disabled by illness, and some remain in the mountains, or are on their way to the settlements. WM. H. WAGNER, JOHN S. INGLE, CALVIN J. CAGGER and ALEXANDER MITCHELL are the names of those who arrived with Mr. LANDER.

This severe labor was performed for the purpose of selecting the shortest practicable route for the new wagon-road, prior to the arrival of the working train in charge of Superintendent MAGRAW. From scarcity of grass and other obstacles not foreseen by inexperienced parties, the main working train only arrived at the South Pass in season to go into winter quarters, where it now is.

The Mormons having burned all the grass on the Southern wintering grounds, the Wagon Road expedition have [illegible] a camp on Wind river. It is supplied by herds of buffalo and elk, with which, in event of failure of other means of subsistence, the [illegible].

B. F. FICKLIN, one of the assistant engineers of the advance party, who has distinguished himself in [illegible], [illegible] at the request of Superintendent MAGRAW, to purchase flour and other provisions for the train. In performing this duty, he was surrounded, near Green River, by sixty well-armed mounted Mormons. He gave them evasive answers as to the nature of his business, and was at length allowed to depart. He rode at once to the command of Colonel ALEXANDER, many miles distant, and informed that gentleman of the movement of the mounted armed men, and of the rumors that five hundred had crossed Green River, going in the direction of unprotected Government trains, but, before any escort was sent, three trains, embracing seventy-six wagons, were reached and completely destroyed by the party of sixty men first seen. From the destruction of these trains of provisions, the Eastern mountaineers were disposed to hold articles of provisions at a high price. Flour was $30 a hundred at Platte Bridge, one hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie, and rising; and a general belief prevailed in the country that hostilities were commenced. The military forces were in high spirits, and though traveling with every prospect of enduring great hardships, enthusiastic to a man, and prepared for the worst.

The explorations of the advance party of the Wagon Road Expedition had proved of great service to the command. The entire region between the Salt Lake and Snake River, the South Pass and Thousand Spring Valley, connecting the work of STANSBURY and FREMONT, and hitherto unexplored, had been surveyed and mapped; sixteen mountain passes examined, all the tributaries of the upper Green River defined to their sources, the great Wahsatch chain found to consist of four distinct ranges. Numerous supplies of grass, wood and water had been discovered, and various wagon routes, two of which avoid the Grand Desert of the Sandy, and one seven days shorter travel in a distance of five hundred miles than any previously known. These may be mentioned as some of the results of the exploration. The military force had, therefore, abandoned the old line of approach, and were advancing upon the valley of the Lake by the openings of the Western sources of the Bear and Malade Rivers.

Our informant, who was a former member of Mr. LANDER'S party, assures us that much important intelligence, to which he can have no access until it reaches the Interior Department, will shortly be laid before the country.

We forgot to state that Governor CUMMINGS and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were met about two days' march east of Fort Laramie with Colonel COOKE and the Utah mail train.

When Mr. L. informed Governor CUMMINGS of the commencement of Mormon disturbances by the destruction of Government trains, being the first to bring this intelligence, Governor C. quietly remarked: "Tell all my friends, Sir, that I started to obey instructions and to go into Salt Lake City, and *I am going.*"

BRIGHAM YOUNG had already disclaimed any participation or knowledge of the overt act of burning the supply trains, and the best judges of the Mormon character believe that the leaders of this singular society will continue to endeavor to blind the eyes of the General Government and put off the day of a stand-up fight to the last moment. On the other hand, old mountaineers are predicting the most disastrous consequences if the troops are not able to fight their way into the city. The grass burned, the forage well nigh eaten up, Winter setting in with several deep snows, much of the command far in the rear, and a great range of mountains shutting it out from the northern Wintering grounds, all seem to give weight to the supposition that the expedition will not be a successful one. Cache Valley, which is an open, well-grassed plain, in which are several Mormon farms, and over which roam great herds of cattle and horses, the property of the Church, will soon, however, be within striking distance of the command.

News from New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

On yesterday afternoon, Major W. W. DAVIS and Judge DAVENPORT, with their families, reached here from Santa Fé, twenty-two days out. This morning the mail arrived bringing us but little more intelligence. Business seems to be very dull, and the prospect for improvement not very flattering for some time to come. The crops are very good, and sales could be affected without difficulty, but money is scarce, and the disbursing agents of the Government have great difficulty of realizing anything from their drafts. For a few years past the merchants have been bringing their coin and bullion to the States, while the yield from the mines has not been sufficient to make up for the drain.

The Legislature will soon be convened, and the newly-appointed Governor will be there barely in time to deliver to them his Message. He will have some difficulty to make up his Message to embrace all the points of interest to the Territory, as he will arrive there an entire stranger. He goes out, also, without a Secretary, Major DAVIS having left before he reached Santa Fé. Much depends on the Secretary, for the pay of the members of both Houses comes through him. Should no one arrive in time, the Halls of Legislation will be unfurnished, and the members will be without their pay, so that the anomaly may be presented of the wheels of Government being compelled to stand still, for that people can't work without money, and won't do it.

The party coming in encountered a snow storm this side of Fort Union, but not of a long duration. Grass and water on the plains abundant. The Cheyenne Indians are around BOONE and ALLISON'S post, on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed about the intentions of the Government towards them, and are now very anxious to come to terms. This morning we received reliable intelligence, through Mr. DYER, at Fort Kearney, respecting the movements of the Mormons, which are rather startling and unexpected. Lest you should not have the intelligence previously, I send you a copy of Mr. DYER'S letter.

How Southern Politicians propose to regulate and control the Democratic Party.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Possibly we are extreme, because we have proposed and advocated a *Southern party organization within the Democratic party of the South*, for the protection of the interests and institutions of our endangered section. And what in this is extreme? It is a proposition to strengthen the Southern cause in the Democratic party, and *to make the Northern Democrats do their duty towards the South*—not by calling on Southern men to make concessions and compromises the peace and safety of the South for the sake of party success, but by claiming of their Northern constituencies the just rights of the South, under the peril of their destroying the Union by an unrighteous refusal. As now organized and existing, the Democratic party of the North, however well disposed, cannot be expected, under the pressure of public opinion, to take this ground; nor would they be believed if they did. *They must derive strength from the attitude of their Southern allies, and the South must give a Southern backbone to the party to protect herself.* That it is so, is proved by the repeal of the 21st Rule (which, by the way, was adopted only because of a Southern organization)—by the everlasting agitations in Congress—the California swindle—the late Presidential election—and last, not least, the late Kansas perfidy. In opposing such an organization, we propose it as a measure of defence—as auxiliary and strengthening, not hostile to or inconsistent with the Democratic party. We are confident it would be the most efficient and only instrument to enforce the principles of the Democratic Party, and sustain the party itself, and the rights of the South guarantied by those principles and that party. What has ever been the position of the South in the party? What is it now? Whilst the strength of the party is in the South, whenever the sectional interests of the South come up in the politics of the Union, the Democratic Party of the North, under home pressure, abandons the South—goes with the North, and we are sacrificed. This is done because the South has no Southern policy—no Southern organization to support a Southern policy in the Democratic Party, and make powerful and irresistible there, and formidable to our enemies in the North. Divided, distracted and feeble, with no organization, no Southern standard; unconcentrated, undirected, with Southern principles hanging loose about a great many, the Democrats of the South tempt their Northern associates by their everlasting surrenders to abandon them in order to propitiate Northern feelings or interests. In default of any Southern test of fealty, they tempt Southern aspirants to pander to Northern views, and secure personal success by unrebuked weakness or treachery. Now, if there was a Southern Democratic organization, identical in principle with the Democratic Party of the Free States, the South would be united and have the power to enforce the policy of the Democratic Party in practice, for their benefit and protection. Does any one believe that, if such an organization had existed, WALKER would ever have been sent to Kansas; or, if sent, have dared to pursue the course he has pursued? The Administration and the Democratic Party at Washington would have known that, by such a course, instead of securing, they would but destroy the Democratic Party. Instead of surrendering Southern safety and interests as a time-serving peace-offering—instead of making a hollow truce, they would stand before the people of the North on the justice of Southern rights in Kansas, holding out the dangers to the Union of their higher-law doctrines and uncontemplated State interventions in that Territory. As it is, *they do not doubt their to sacrifice the interests of the South in Kansas, and thus appease the North, is the best way to secure future success. The South will submit.* The party at the North *will preserve and regain its power, by proving to the people that they have been, and are favorable to its sectional prejudices and interests.* To enforce the Constitution of the United States—to compel the Democratic Party to carry out its own principles for the protection of the rights of the South, and, if it be possible, to perpetuate the Union—at any rate, to save the South—we have supposed that a Southern Democratic Party organization might be a powerful and useful auxiliary. What we want in the South is [illegible]. In this way alone can we fight our battles to advantage in the Union, or secure ourselves beyond doubt. In our judgment, such a policy would be wise, temperate and conservative. It is in no sense extreme.

Obituary.

Mr. Andrew White, one of the early proprietors of the Albany *Evening Journal*, died in Albany on Tuesday. Mr. White was a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Albany while yet a boy, and at the establishment of the *Evening Journal*, in 1830, became one of its proprietors. An obituary notice in that paper says of him: "During the first twelve years that Mr. White took upon himself the entire financial labors and responsibilities of the office, three of his associate proprietors retired at different periods with an aggregate of over $100,000 in profits. After fourteen years' service [illegible] equal amount as his own well-earned dividends."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, FORTY-FOURTH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1857.

PLACES.	Beeves.		Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1725	1651	[illegible]	[illegible]	1720	3400
Browning's, Sixth-street		95	31	19	4549	
Chamberlain's, Robinson-st.		162	30	120	4000	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street		114	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sales reported Bulls-head		300				
Total for week	1725	2321	166	421	10450	3400
Last week	2376	2376	171	471	11497	5400

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets during the past year ... 3,600

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.						
Erie Railroad	555					
Hudson River Railroad	512					2700
Hudson River Boats	456				700	450
Harlem Railroad	431	60		360	1020	
New-Haven Railroad						
Camden & Amboy R.R.						250
On Foot						

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	555	Horses	2
Sheep	1,018	Lambs	—
Hogs	1,150	Calves	111

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	166	Missouri	167
New-York	600	Pennsylvania	34
Illinois	325	Texas	—
Kentucky	85	Connecticut	14
Indiana	25	Michigan	55
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11c.	9½c.@10c.
First quality	9½c.@10½c.	9c.@9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@9c.	7½c.@8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@8c.	6½c.@7c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@7c.	[illegible]
General selling prices	8c.@10c.	7c.@9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	7¾c.@7½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A shorter supply of beeves was not wholly unlooked for when it was known that the heavy rains of the 9th and 10th inst. washed away bridges and embankments of many of the Western roads, entirely cutting off stock on the Erie road for a whole week and for several days on the New-York Central road. Both roads are in running order again; cattle trains came over the Central on Friday last and over the Erie on Monday of the present week.

The numbers at the Washington yards to-day were but 1,725 fresh cattle, against 2,625 of last Wednesday. Those left over last week were all sold previous to the present market with the exception of about 60 head, which are thrown into the yards to-day. The footings of all the City markets for the week give a falling off of 1,597 head from last week, which accounts for the higher prices of to-day. We quote the advance at a little more than 1c. ℔ lb. We were repeatedly cautioned by anxious drovers, against reporting the markets too high, especially at a time like the present when it is quite likely that, as the routes are now open, there would be a sufficient supply with no advance in price, and were urged that should a high report go out an oversupply and a dull market would be the result. To such we reply that we report the market as it actually is, leaving others to draw their own conclusions. We cannot at the present time flatter the farmer or owner of cattle that a series of high markets has begun, for we do not believe it. Thanksgiving is near at hand, when poultry comes in competition with, and seriously affects the sales of beef, frequently for two or three weeks. The quality of the stock to-day was only medium. What good cattle were in the yards found early customers, while the market was quite brisk, but the poor ones dragged through the entire day, furnishing an oversupply for the dealers in sheep meat. The yards were not cleared at nightfall by some 200 head, although offered at low figures in the latter part of the day. Eastern buyers made sparing purchases at Albany, and very few droves were taken to Boston for sale; 150 head probably comprises the whole number. As will be seen by the table of States, New-York contributed more than one-half of the cattle at ALLERTON'S to-day, showing there are plenty of cattle in our own State to be brought in whenever a disarrangement of the roads or other causes promise an improved market. Many of the brokers have farms in the country upon which they keep from 20 to 100 cattle of their own, which they have ample opportunities for purchasing in the glutted markets which frequently occur. These cattle are brought in as occasion may seem to require, when the market is likely to be short.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
34	Penn.	Chas. A. Murphy	Eckstein & Lauterbeck
83	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
65	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
66	O. & M.	Baker, Budlong, Fergus'n	Budlong & Eastman.
87	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Budlong & Eastman.
76	Ill.	C. Barquale	T. White & Son.
85	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Valentine & Martin.
147	Ill.	Jas. G. Longmire	Merritt & Bartram.
23	N. Y.	Allerton & Myers	Owners.
22	Ohio.	Wm. Trimble	W. H. Harris.
44	N. Y.	— Green	C. W. Conger.
37	N. Y.	Woodford & Colegrave	Miller, Harling & Co.
25	Ind.	J. P. Petro	Miller, Harling & Co.
72	Ohio.	D. Selsor	S. Ulery.
62	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Shepherd & Vail.
50	Ind.	Jas. Lossenger	Beech & Bray.
[illegible]	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	T. Wheeler.
26	N. Y.	Wilson & Ingleson	W. Sherman.
[illegible]	Ill.	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
31	Ill.	J. Nichols	D. Baron.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Van Houghton & Grove	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	Ill.	Hays & Powell	Wertheimer & Bro.
23	Ohio.	A. Morris	Wertheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	Ill.	W. H. Morrison	Wertheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Willett	Geo. Sage.
[illegible]	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	W. Hull	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Geo. D. Downing	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Powell & Harris	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	R. McKee	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	W. H. Rodden	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	[illegible] Babbitt	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Steele & Bullman	C. W. Conger.
[illegible]	N. Y.	J. E. Archer	Owner.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions.

C. A. MURPHY has 34 very fair Steers from Chester County, Pa., which were estimated 750 lbs. net. ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were getting 9c.@10c. for them.

W. W. HOAG was selling [illegible] of his own State Cattle at 9c.@10c. Some of them were nice Steers and others coarse, rough oxen.

J. C. HOAG was selling on his own account [illegible] pretty fair Dutchess County Steers, with the exception of a few heavy oxen, at 9c.@10c. One extra pair brought [illegible]. Average net weight 700 lbs.

S. B. RICHARDSON contributed [illegible] Illinois cattle, weighing at home [illegible] lbs. gross. They ranked of fair to good quality, bringing 8c.@9c. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were getting 9c.@9½c. for them, and SHEPHERD & VAIL had the balance.

M. H. PARKER forwarded 85 fatish Kentucky steers, rated 650 lbs. net. VALENTINE & MARTIN were getting 8c.@10c. for them.

JAS. G. LONGMIRE contributed 147 Illinois cattle, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net. They were fairly of an average quality, bringing 8c.@10c. R. MERRITT wholesaled 30 at 8c. J. A. MERRITT was disposing of the balance.

ALLERTON & MYERS had 23 of their own New-York Cattle, which they sold at 10c.@10½c. They were heavy and fat, weighing by estimate 800 lbs. net.

WM. TRIMBLE had 22 very light Steers, from Fairfield County, Ohio, which would probably dress about 500 lbs. W. H. HARRIS was selling them at $[illegible] each. He was trying to make them average 8c.

C. W. CONGER was selling 43 common Illinois Cattle for D. D. STEELE, and 44 State Cattle for J. GREEN. He was getting 8c.@9c. for the former, rated at 650 lbs., and 7c.@9c. on the latter, which were a mixed lot, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. net.

D. SELSOR, of Madison Co., Ohio, had 72 fine steers, part of his own feeding. They weighed at home 1,350 lbs. gross, and ranked among the best lots of the day, for which S. ULERY was getting 9c.@11c.

E. W. GWYNNE had a choice lot of 60 cattle of his own feeding, from Madison Co., Ohio. They ranked as No. 1, weighing, upon estimate, 850 lbs. net. T. WHEELER was getting 9½c.@11c. for them. W. BIRCH took three of $160 each, which he estimated fully 11c. Four others brought $600.

J. NICHOLS forwarded 165 Illinois steers, weighing 1,250 lbs. gross at home. GEO. AYRAULT was selling a part of them at 8c.@9½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their *Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at [illegible]. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is very little activity in these markets at present, as none but milkmen make purchases at this season of the year, and they are pretty well supplied.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 25 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. No change since last week, save a little brisker market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 11 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The supply has been very light. There is but little demand for fresh Cows just now.

CHAMBERLAIN reports 50 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 54 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. They have been a little brisker for the past few days, at a slight advance in price, selling about as fast as they arrive.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets have been sufficiently supplied, although the footings do not show a large number. Prices remain as last week, viz: 5½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 216 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The supply is quite sufficient.

BROWNING reports receipts of 19 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. The light receipts are sufficient for present wants.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 120 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 50 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. Market pretty well supplied with good Calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLAIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs. and in some cases 60 lbs. ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There is no lack in numbers of Sheep now coming in, although the receipts have fallen off about 600 since last week. This, with an improvement in the price of skins, has advanced the price slightly. We suppose the fat Sheep and Lambs, too, are holding back for the holidays, as very few of them are now sent in.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,720 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. The markets are fully supplied, and sales dull.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

125 Sheep and Lambs at	$500 25
176 Sheep and Lambs at	461 25
469 Sheep and Lambs at	1,173 00

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,549 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@9c.

The market was a little brisker during the latter part of last week, and on Monday of this week, but with a large supply now on hand, prices are but little changed from last Wednesday. Monday's and Tuesday's receipts were 3,761 head.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ℔ head.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of

129 Sheep at	$393 00	71 Sheep at	266 25
42 Sheep	144 27	150 Sheep	574 00
50 Sheep	175 00	179 Sheep	626 50

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

131 Sheep at	$419 00	23 Sheep at	92 50
77 Sheep	239 00	71 Sheep	255 50
91 Sheep	224 00	59 Sheep	220 87
60 Sheep	95 00	57 Sheep	227 00

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,027 Sheep and Lambs for $3,323.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts continue free and former prices are scarcely maintained. With the numbers now on the way, the market has rather a downward tendency.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,403 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5½c.@6c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5¼c. for distillery hogs. Stock all sold.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live .... 5¾@6 | Dressed .... 7¾@7⅞

DISTILLERY.

Live .... 5¼ | Dressed 6¾

D. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Western Corn Hogs, prime	6	7½
Ordinary	5¾	7¼@7½
Distillery	5@5¼	6½@6¾
York State	6@6¼	7½@7¾

Stock Hogs, no sale, none in market.

Arrivals large and prices on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There are no new features in these markets as compared with last week.

Potatoes are now mainly received from the northern and western parts of this State, with some arrivals from Nova Scotia. The stock of Western potatoes afloat between here and Rochester may be put down as 50,000 bushels. These will constitute the receipts from that quarter, as very few, if any, will be started after this date. Most of those now arriving from Nova Scotia were shipped before they were fully ripe, and are not as good as future cargoes will probably turn out. Prices remain the same on Irish potatoes, but Sweet varieties have advanced a little.

Apples are unchanged in price. They are selling in lots of mixed varieties at $3 75@$3 87½ ℔ bbl.

Butter shows a little activity as compared with last week, although prices have scarcely varied.

Limed Eggs are arriving tolerably free from Western New-York and Ohio.

Poultry is in good supply, with a fair demand.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	$2 00	@$2 25
Potatoes—West'n N. Y. Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—White, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 2 12
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87
Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℔ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets—℔ bbl	1 00	[illegible]
Carrots—℔ bbl	—	[illegible]
Parsnips—℔ bbl	—	[illegible]
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranberries—℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Walnuts—℔ bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	70	@ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Russetings, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—[illegible], ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins—℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common, ℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages—℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower—Common, ℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower—Extra, ℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Kale—℔ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fetticus and Sorrel—℔ basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks—℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery—℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garlic—℔ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach—℔ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—State, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—in bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—Kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowls—℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens—℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens—Broilers, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings—℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks—℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys—℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese—Each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partridge—℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rabbits—Each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hares—Each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squirrels—Each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

REVIEW .... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857—[illegible]

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 [illegible]; Pots, $6 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse to-day, 1,300 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Pearls, and 540 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Privately, no important movements transpired. Prices tend downward. Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]@12c.; Rio, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, [illegible]. [illegible] at 11c.@12c. [illegible] Rio at [illegible] day, 550 bags Rio at [illegible].

COTTON—Is inactive, [illegible] prices.

FISH—The market is depressed, and [illegible] buyers for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is moderately active and steady. Sales, [illegible] bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

[illegible] appears less active, and [illegible]. Southern Flour continues dull [illegible] extra at from $4 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] and languid at $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Corn [illegible] selling slowly at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after [illegible]. Sales 21,000 bushels, including [illegible] Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 15; good [illegible]; White Southern at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel; Red do. at $1 [illegible]. Corn is [illegible] and quiet at 80c.@82c. for mixed Western, [illegible] delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been [illegible] bushels ordinary Rye at 75c.@77c., and [illegible] bushels State Barley at 75c.@80c., ℔ bushel. Oats [illegible] steady, at 40c.@46c. for Western [illegible] State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; [illegible]c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River Boats brought down, during the last [illegible] hours, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, and [illegible] bushels Rye.

HAY—Sales [illegible] bales North River at [illegible]c. [illegible] cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are dull and heavy, [illegible] quoted.

HOPS—Are inactive and somewhat [illegible] at [illegible]c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is coming slowly at [illegible], usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet and prices are unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole is dull and heavy. Prices are irregular.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate request [illegible] quotations. Porto Rico, [illegible]c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, [illegible] ℔ gallon. The New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the [illegible] inst., says: "The market left off on Tuesday at [illegible] ℔ gallon, in bbls., but there were [illegible] maintained on Saturday, and on Monday [illegible] considerable accumulation of stock, the [illegible] to [illegible], leaving a large portion of the [illegible]. Under these circumstances the [illegible] further yesterday, and we quote for Prime to Choice, in bbls., 23½c.@24c., with some sales in [illegible] at 23½c.@23c.; half bbls. at [illegible]. The three days' sales amount to about [illegible] bbls. Arrived since the 6th inst., 1,[illegible] bbls."

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and crude Turpentine are inactive, at unchanged figures. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request, and is quoted [illegible] chiefly at 42c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are generally in limited demand, at essentially unaltered quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Nov. [illegible]—[illegible] notice a continued demand for [illegible] sales of 1,500 bbls., in parcels, including [illegible] landed from the *Tidal Wave*, from Fayal, [illegible] at $1, and 200 bbls. at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon, cash. These sales are mostly made to [illegible] use, holders asking no more than [illegible] their present wants [illegible]. Whale remains very quiet; sales since our last [illegible] bbls. at 65c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $19 50 for Mess, and $[illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and [illegible] 8¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon [illegible] Lard [illegible]. The transactions embrace 140 bbls. fair to prime, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions [illegible] consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for packed Western Mess; $[illegible] for [illegible], and $10 50 for Country Mess, and [illegible] Prime Mess Beef, $[illegible]@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and [illegible] 16c.@21c. for Ohio, [illegible]; [illegible] for good State, and [illegible] for prime to choice Orange [illegible]. Cheese is heavy and languid at [illegible] for new to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Appears in more demand at steady prices; $3 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales by auction, [illegible] bushels [illegible] at 14¼c.@15c., and [illegible] bushels Liverpool [illegible] 14c. ℔ bushel, 4 months' credit.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet at former rates.

SPICES—The demand is very moderate for the leading kinds. Holders, however, are asking full prices.

SUGARS—The market displays considerable animation and firmness. Sales since our last, [illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from [illegible] ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales [illegible] lbs. Prime, at [illegible] cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Haviland & Co. sold by auction, to-day, out of a catalogue of 10,000 pkgs. new crop Black Teas, some 7,000 pkgs., at 23c.@36½c. for the Oolongs, 27c.@30c. for the Orange Pekoe, and [illegible] for the Oolong Pouchong.

WHISKY—Sales: [illegible] bbls. Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 23½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—This branch of business was moderately active, and rates varied but slightly. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible]d.@[illegible]; Flour, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bush; [illegible] 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, [illegible] 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, [illegible] tions. The latest charters have been: [illegible] *Magnus*, to Callao, at $[illegible] ℔ ton; a bark to Constantinople, Rum, [illegible]; a ship to Bristol [illegible] 15,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 2s. 6d.; a brig, [illegible] Alicante, thence to Palermo and back [illegible] $3,500; a schooner hence to [illegible]; a brig, 2,800 bbls., to Jamaica, thence to [illegible] Bremen, £825; a bark from Norfolk [illegible] Island, Staves, $[illegible]; a brig, [illegible] Barbadoes, $[illegible]; a bark to Havana, [illegible] round from [illegible], $1,000; a bark and a schooner from [illegible] to New-York, Mahogany and Cedar, $[illegible]; a schooner, [illegible] tons, to Curaçao and back, $[illegible]; a brig to [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] ℔ foot.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Receipts of stock at West Albany for the week ending to-day:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for the month [illegible]

PRICES—The sales to-day were from [illegible] for ordinary, and [illegible] for extra [illegible] $4 50. Hogs [illegible] ℔ lb. live weight.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty [illegible]

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the [illegible] not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible]

[illegible] important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-[illegible] in season to mail by the U. S. Mail [illegible] Star of the West. Mail closes at 1 o'clock [illegible] This paper will contain complete Summaries of [illegible] and Domestic Intelligence, received since [illegible] of the last steamer for California; Reports [illegible] Meetings; [illegible] Commercial Affairs; [illegible] Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on [illegible] Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible] in wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per [illegible] Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Mr. JOHN PARSONS, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver [illegible] any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax yesterday of the Cunard steamship Niagara, we receive three days' later news from Europe. Financially, the intelligence is [illegible]. The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to nine per cent., but, notwithstanding this, the demand for money continued [illegible]. The pressure was very great, and had [illegible] to the point of a panic. Numerous failures are reported, and both Cotton and Consols had declined. There is not much news of a political [illegible] by this arrival. At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, on the occasion of presenting the freedom of the city of London to the Duke of [illegible], Mr. DALLAS had made one of his [illegible] graceful speeches. It will be found elsewhere reported at length.

Our correspondent on board the United States [illegible] San Jacinto, now at Shanghae, sends us important information. It has been officially announced that the Emperor of China indorses the acts of his High Commissioner, YEH, and has instructed him to declare war against England and [illegible] her subjects from Canton. The feeling of the Chinese against foreigners was very bitter. [illegible] especially interesting to the American reader.

We have received full files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 4th instant. The intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is important. Congress, after debating the subject for [illegible] days in secret session, finally granted extraordinary powers to the President, and suspended the guarantees of the constitution. A military revolt which broke out in Cuernavaca had been [illegible], but the Government troops, while pursuing the rebels, were surrounded and terribly [illegible]. From all parts of the republic we hear of fighting, pronunciamientos and robberies, and the Indians were taking advantage of the general confusion to commit the most frightful depredations. A dictator, with full powers, was urgently needed. The revolution has spread over the entire State of Yucatan, and, at latest advices, the rebel and Government troops were fighting desperately for the town of Campeachy. There was a report, not very reliable though, that the latter were victorious.

The Americans have not yet formally recalled their nomination of Mr. COOLEY for the Mayoralty, and called upon Mr. TIEMANN, who, it is understood, promised the People's Nominating Committee that he would not decline to run.

The Cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday, owing to the recent freshets on the railroads, which deranged the freight trains, and kept back many droves. The supply for the week (3,881) with those left over last market-day, was insufficient for the wants of the City. The prices went up a trifle from last week's unprecedented low rates, not enough, however, for butchers to afford any material advance in meat upon. The prospect is for a full supply next week.

The General Produce Markets presented no real new feature yesterday. Flour and Wheat were less active, yet steady. Corn was scarce and quiet. Provisions attracted but little attention, and prices favored buyers. The public sales of Coffee and [illegible], and a fair movement in sugars, formed the business in groceries. Cotton was dull and nominal. Freights appeared about the same as previously reported.

The second trial of the Italian, MICHELE CANCEMI, for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, was concluded at a late hour last night before Judge DAVIES, in the Supreme Court Circuit. The Jury, after being absent three hours and [illegible] quarter, found him Guilty. The Judge complimented the counsel for defence, Messrs. [illegible] and ASHMEAD, on the zeal and ability [illegible] without any hope of fee or reward, they had displayed in the case. The prisoner will be sentenced on Friday.

The Coroner's investigation was commenced yesterday in the case of the Italian, FRANCIS VIN[illegible], who was murdered at a late hour Tuesday night at his liquor store, No. 15 North William street. Three parties have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, two [illegible] named ANTONIO and JOSEPH WHITE, [illegible] Italian barbers, and MIGUEL DE BE[illegible], alias DE LORENZO. The evidence thus far produces nothing positive against either of the arrested parties. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

The Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, refused to concur in the increase of $500 a year in the salaries of the Principal, Vice-Principal and members of Faculty of the Free Academy, as proposed by the Committee; the report of that Committee, being thus amended, was adopted. After the transaction of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Board, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration have addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Quarantine, accepting the charge of the "accommodations" at Seguine's Point, under a proviso that they do not consider themselves imperatively compelled to do so, but under all the circumstances of the case they do not refuse, and expect to be repaid for the necessary outlay.

The unemployed gathered in Central Park yesterday, and were at times very much excited. They attempted to force the clerks to put their names on the pay-roll and to drive away those who were employed. Incendiary speeches were made by their leaders, who were offered work but refused. [illegible] SMITH delivered a discourse upon the [illegible] and grog-saloons, but at 1 o'clock [illegible] without having done any serious injury [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH, at present a Councilman [illegible] Ward, was last night nominated as the [illegible] People's candidate for Alderman [illegible] District. Mr. SMITH, it is expected, [illegible] by the Republicans and [illegible]

[illegible] Anniversary Oration before the Academy of Medicine was delivered, on Wednesday evening, by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, in the new building of the Historical Society. His address (which, on motion of Dr. FRANCIS, will be printed) lasted an hour and a half, and, with the aid of numerous diagrams and drawings, the Doctor demonstrated very minutely the stage of the operation which is now identified with his name. Several ladies were present.

The [illegible] revenue-cutter built for the purpose of rendering assistance to distressed vessels upon the coast, will be launched from the yard of Mr. [illegible] WEBB, at 11½ o'clock this forenoon.

Yesterday in the Court of Sessions, EDWARD [illegible] was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. PETER REINHARDT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. EDWARD PFEIFFER pleaded guilty to forgery in the [illegible] degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Board of County Canvassers are still in session. They have not yet completed their sums in addition, and until they do so the official returns cannot be announced.

The contractors for the Brooklyn Water Works have applied to the city authorities to pay them in money instead of Bonds, until such time as the Bonds can be sold at a fair price. A special meeting of the Common Council will probably be called to consider the proposition. Unless relief is afforded in this way, the works cannot be pushed forward with the rapidity desired. The contractors have now 900 men at work, the conduit line of masonry is finished, and the eastern section of the Ridgewood Reservoir will be ready to receive water in December; twelve miles of pipe have been laid in the city, and the contractors desire to put 600 men on the canal beyond Baisley's Pond, which they will do if the city will advance the money instead of the Bonds at the present time.

The motion made by the counsel in the employ of the Kings County Liquor League, to dismiss the suit commenced by the District-Attorney against some 300 liquor dealers, for violating the law prohibiting the sale on Sunday, on the ground of irregularity, was yesterday denied by Judge BIRDSEYE.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have reduced the number of cars on each route, reduced the number of employes, and reduced the pay of those who remain.

The Mormon War.

The "Mormon question" can no longer be relegated to a secondary rank among the political difficulties of the day. The preposterous theology of the late JOSEPH SMITH, and the *ungrammatical exercitations* of the living BRIGHAM YOUNG, have taken a positive place in the domain of fact, and demand a hearing at the muzzle of the rifle and at the point of the bayonet.

On the 15th of September, BRIGHAM YOUNG, claiming to represent the sovereign authority of the Union, but acting in the spirit and assuming the tone of an independent monarch, addressed a letter to the commander of a body of American troops marching under orders from the President of the United States.

In that letter he forbids the further advance of these troops into the Territory of Utah, and presumes to prescribe the conditions under which alone he will permit them to occupy a particular post within the dominions of the United States, then held by them as a temporary encampment.

These conditions are such as might have been dictated to an invading army by the Executive of the Territory invaded, involving a surrender of American arms to an officer appointed by himself, and an explicit humiliation of the General Government before a power which neither the laws nor the customs of the United States can recognize.

It would be the height of fatuous absurdity for the people or the press of this country to overlook or to ignore the gravity of this proceeding. It amounts in substance, and indeed in form, to a proclamation of rebellion, and to a declaration of war against the constituted forces of the National authority.

The reply of the officer who received this extraordinary communication indicates his sense of its importance. It also implies a sense on his part of the inadequacy of his actual force to answer the defiance of the Mormon leader as it should be answered, and we are not surprised to learn that the receipt of this correspondence has provoked a great deal of anxiety at Washington, and has been followed by a Cabinet meeting summoned for consultation upon a case unprecedented indeed in our history, yet not unexpected by those who have watched attentively the growth, and have examined seriously the conditions, of the points at issue between the American nation on the one side and the Mohammed of Salt Lake on the other.

Mormonism in Utah is no longer a contemptible delusion. It has swelled from the proportions of a pitiful sect into those of an organized people, isolated from the rest of mankind by their institutions as well as by their pretensions, and formidable from their position as well as from their character. It becomes the Administration of this country to take serious thought for the future as well as for the present, of its relations with this people, and to prepare itself for something more than an eccentric assertion of its prerogatives, impugned in the most circumstantial manner by the Prophet, Priest and King of Deseret.

The phenomena of Mormonism in its earliest development were simple and intelligible enough. When JOSEPH SMITH made his most important demonstrations on the 1st of June, 1830, he appeared merely in the light of a self-seeking impostor, appealing to recognized elements in the vulgar constitution. He touched the same chords in the common heart upon which all the mystics of modern times have played. The Fifth-Monarchy men of the English Rebellion, the Anabaptists of Germany, the Methodists of Holland and Switzerland, the Irvingites of modern Britain, all sought their weapons where JOSEPH SMITH found his. The vague sublimities of the Apocalypse and the declarations of the Jewish prophets, the secular dread of a Millennial convulsion, the fierce aspirations of materialism, and the passionate theories of Socialism combined to furnish him as they have furnished so many others with arguments and, above all, with dithyrambic appeals calculated to interest, to excite and to attach the fancy and the feelings of the uneducated many. Had SMITH been a common man, or had he been succeeded in his primacy by a comman man, the fortunes of Mormonism might never have attracted the attention of any but the students of psychology, or the annalists of fanaticism. But SMITH was not a common man. His whole career from the time of his first audacious demands upon the credulity of his race, down to the day of his "martyrdom" at Nauvoo, proves that he was a much more far-sighted and enterprising leader than he has been usually supposed to be. It is impossible to read the narrative of the Mormon difficulties in the West, to trace the growth of the sect from the hour of its dispersion at Independence, in Missouri, during the Summer of 1832, to the hour of its exodus from Illinois, in the Autumn of 1846, without recognizing the presence of intelligence as well as the power of sectarian fanaticism in the progress of the "Church." Its believers grew, in these fourteen years, from hundreds to myriads, and this in the face of the hostility of both the authorities and the people of the Western States, and in spite of unremitting persecutions. Nor was SMITH exempt from the dangers of rivalry. RIGDON, MCLELLAN, [illegible], in 1838, and others throughout his life, disputed with him his supremacy. His successor, raised to power in the midst of similar obstacles, has exhibited a similar capacity for swaying the rude thousands submitted to his rule.

With a history behind them—a history of nearly thirty years of trial and suffering, cemented together by Hegiras, and by *Autos da Fé*, recruited by the superstitious energies of Northern Europe—the Mormons of Salt Lake are now a nation, rather than a religion. It is probable that no one people predominates among them. It is certain that they recognize no ties of allegiance, or of race, that can for a moment resist the strain of their "predestined future" upon their fanatical sympathies, and that their leader has all the instincts, fortified by all the experience, of an autocrat. By the sufferings of their prophets, by the wrongs of New-Zion, and the miseries of Nauvoo—by all their perils in the desert, and all their pains in the Great Valley—by the voices of their dead—and by the hopes of their living converts in many a foreign land, the Prophet of Utah can arouse his people to battle against their invaders. And above all, can he control them by that subtle influence of a new national pride, which, from the beginning, has been bred among them. They are the Israel of the land, and all the world beyond is a world of Gentiles, *odious in the sight of Heaven*. Whatever the American Constitution affirms of human equality and of religious toleration, the creed of Mormonism denies, and now this "chosen people" stand buttressed by the mountains, and flanked by the desolation of the untilled central wastes, commanding the communications between California and the North, between Mexico and the Union, in a position which invites the ambition of a chief, as unscrupulous as bold.

BRIGHAM YOUNG knows, what all who have studied the story of Mormonism know, that he and his have absolutely no choice, but either to acquiesce in the movement of the Union, and so become an insignificant sect among sects, or to resist the Government of the Union, and aspire to the chance of a formidable independence. He has selected the latter alternative.

What will the fruits of it to himself and his followers be?

At the first blush one would say, "Utter annihilation!" Nor do we doubt that such must be the final consummation of a positive Mormon war. But there are many things to be done and borne before this consummation can be reached. The Mormons are very strongly entrenched in their continental Palestine. Their riflemen won a reputation in the Mexican War which deserves consideration when we reflect upon their numbers. And when we consider in addition to these things the fact that from the beginning Mormonism has professed itself *to the Indian to be of Indian origin, and has glorified the aboriginal races of the Continent*, we may be sure that the letter of BRIGHAM YOUNG to Colonel ALEXANDER, is but the beginning of the end!

The Condition of Mexico.

The Mexican news, of which we this morning publish very full details, presents a deplorable picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. Indeed, it is hardly possible to believe that a country, with claims to civilization, could be so utterly devoid of law, order and good government. Every man's hand, in Mexico, is raised against his neighbor, and every town and hamlet appears to lie at the mercy of any freebooter who has sufficient influence to command a score of followers. Amid the general confusion of things political, ecclesiastical and social, President COMONFORT has received from Congress extraordinary powers, which virtually make him a Dictator. The step is not taken an hour too soon; it only remains to be seen whether it has not been taken too late. Without doubt it is the only means by which the Republic, in the present emergency, can be saved from a lapse into the gloomiest barbarism.

That we do not exaggerate the state to which Mexico is reduced, let its own journals, received by this very arrival, bear witness. On the 22d of October a military revolt broke out at Cuernavaca, which, for a time, was entirely successful. The usual scenes enacted on such occasions were repeated, and large contributions were forced from the unfortunate people. On the 27th the Government troops drove the rebels from the town and retook it, but, in the ardor of pursuit, they were surrounded and almost cut to pieces, and the victorious insurgents were once more at liberty to renew their outrages. On the 28th of October another military revolt broke out at Puebla, but the latest accounts do not mention whether it was successful or otherwise. In the vicinity of Acapulco, General ALVAREZ has been fighting for weeks with organized hordes of banditti, who have assembled in sufficient force to offer combat to that brave old chief, and to interrupt all communication between the capital and the most important port on the southwestern coast. On Nov. 2 the inhabitants of Queretaro got up a *pronunciamento*, and, when the mail left, they were in a state of lively rebellion. The entire State of Yucatan is in complete revolt. At Campeachy, particularly, the fighting between the Revolutionists and Government troops has been very severe; both parties were guilty of the most frightful excesses, and neither age nor sex was respected. In the midst of all this confusion, the Indians have resumed hostilities, and we are assured that, in some districts of Yucatan, the white population have been nearly extinguished—in one or two instances they were massacred to a man. Nor is this all. Where the bald excuse of a political grievance cannot be raised, nor the sympathies of the people excited by a *pronunciamento*, desperadoes have thrown off disguise, and have openly banded together for the robbery of the mails and public conveyances. We hear of such scenes on the highways, and of desperate fights and assassinations therefrom, as at Guadalajara, Matapulgas, not far from Durango, Aguascalientes, Pachuca, and a dozen other places. Passengers by diligences dared not carry money sufficient for their necessary traveling expenses; and even in the capital itself, life and property have no security beyond the strong arm of their possessor.

This is the present condition of Mexico, as represented by her own journals. It is an ample justification for the step that Congress has been impelled to take. That body, of itself, was unable to legislate the country through its present troubles. The emergency required a power concentrated in one man, who could be prepared, at a moment's warning, to act with energy and decision. To grant that power to General COMONFORT, it became necessary to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. This was done in secret session of Congress by a vote of 72 to 21. We do not yet know what are the precise terms of the Dictatorship, or for how long it will be continued, but it is to be presumed that sufficient power will be granted to the President to conquer the immense difficulties with which he is surrounded. It may be said that the salvation of Mexico is now in General COMONFORT's hands. It is to be hoped that he will promptly take a decided course. There is a very general opinion among those of his countrymen most favorable to a Dictatorship, that the President is too lenient, and too dependent upon the opinions of others for the position in which he is placed. He has, however, expressed his determination to take responsibility on himself for the future, and to carry on the Government with a single eye to the administration of justice, and the public welfare. He has promised to use all the power and means at his disposal to put down these *pronunciamentos* by which the life of an honest Mexican citizen has become a burden to him. Under these circumstances, it is but right to give President COMONFORT a fair trial, and, before we judge of his efficiency, to await the results of his Dictatorship.

Kansas Affairs—The State Constitution.

We publish, this morning, an authentic statement of the manner in which the new Constitution of Kansas is to be submitted to the Popular vote, and also an article from the Washington *Union* upon what it styles the "peaceful settlement" of this Territorial controversy.

A careful perusal of the schedule of submission, as adopted by the Convention, will show that the reports hitherto received of its action have not been entirely reliable. It was at first announced, and is still very generally repeated, that, even if the majority of the People should vote for the Constitution *without* the Slavery clause, the Constitution would then be simply silent on the subject, and Slavery would be recognized in the new State by virtue of the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and enforced by the National Administration. A perusal of this document will show that this impression is not well founded, and that the People of Kansas have it fully in their power to prohibit Slavery by this vote, if they see fit.

The eleventh section of the schedule provides that on *the 21st day of December next* the vote of the people shall be taken;—that the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution with no Slavery;"—that if a majority of the ballots are cast for the former, then the Constitution shall be immediately transmitted to Congress;—but if it shall appear that the majority is in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," then

"*The article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and* NO SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, *except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.*"

The effect of a vote, therefore, striking out the Slavery clause, will be to make Kansas a Free State. In spite of all that has been said upon the other side, the language of the schedule seems to leave no doubt whatever upon this point.

After the people shall have thus ratified the Constitution, and decided for themselves whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State, it is to be sent to Congress for its action. An election for Governor and State officers is fixed for the first Monday in January next—only seven weeks from the present time:—and all laws now in force, and all Territorial officers now in office, are to be continued until that date. After the year 1864 the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution shall require a vote of *two-thirds* the members of each house, and a majority of the people:—*until* that time the fair inference is that the majority may alter or amend it as they see fit. Whether this is, or is not, the intent of the provision, it is very clear that, after admission as a State, the majority of the people will do just as they may see fit. It is not in the power of this Convention, nor of Congress, to bind or restrain their action.

The incredulity which we expressed two or three days since, as to the reliability of the extravagant reports that reached us concerning the action of the Convention, is fully justified by the result. That action is far less exceptionable than the public was at first led to suppose. It remains to be seen how it will be received by the Free-State Party in the Territory.

GOVERNOR WISE UPON THE KANSAS QUESTION.—Governor WISE, of Virginia, has written a long and characteristic letter, which will be found in another column, upon the question of national politics, connected with the reelection of Senator HUNTER. The Governor is quite as spasmodic in style, and quite as extravagant and lordly in his egotistical assumptions, as usual. But there is, after all, a good deal of common sense in his political views, and we presume they will have, as they deserve, a good deal of weight with the Democratic party.

Governor WISE is thoroughly "national" in his political sentiments, and hates the Fire-Eaters intensely. He groups, with a good deal of skill, sundry facts and circumstances to sustain the charge, that they were at heart unfriendly to the nomination and election of Mr. BUCHANAN, as being too national for the accomplishment of their purposes, and that they are even now plotting a rebellion in the ranks of the Democratic party, which shall enable them to prosecute their designs with better prospects of success. Their violent denunciations of Governor WALKER, and of the course he has pursued in Kansas, is regarded as the entering wedge by which they hope to distract and weaken the Administration;—and although Governor WISE does not expressly charge Senator HUNTER with being a party to this plot, he leaves it to be very clearly inferred that he stands ready to wage a war of extermination against him, whenever his complicity in it shall become apparent.

Governor WISE speaks in a tone of manly rebuke of those who, for the sake of finding cause of complaint against Governor WALKER and the Administration, would place the Democratic party in the position of seeming to countenance the infamous frauds upon the elective franchise, which were defeated by the prompt and manly action of the Governor. His opinions upon this point, it is but just to say, are those of all the leading Democratic journals at the North, and of all but the most ultra and fanatical extremists in the Southern States.

Governor WISE states very distinctly and emphatically, that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, nor an opponent of Senator HUNTER's reelection.

Renewal of the Chinese War.

A letter from Shanghae, published on the first page of this morning's impression, will not fail to attract attention. Our correspondent, who has every facility for obtaining and transmitting reliable information, intimates that, for the first time, the Emperor has given formal expression of his opinions on the war, and has fully indorsed the acts of his High Commissioner YEH. This important intelligence is fully confirmed by the latest Pekin gazettes, from which it appears that the Viceroy of Canton has laid before his Celestial Majesty a complete history of the famous bombardment and of the hostilities that subsequently ensued. Some weeks ago we learned, from other sources, that YEH was making great preparations for the renewal of the war. It appears now, from his dispatches to the Emperor, that he is amply supplied with men, money and ammunition, and that, in his own opinion at least, he is sufficiently strong to cope successfully with the Barbarian. To his Viceroy's representations the Emperor has returned the laconic but conclusive reply, "We are agreed."

Besides this significant approval of YEH's belligerent disposition, we have, a no less significant indication of the coming storm in the popular sentiment in the North. At first, people refused to sympathize with the Cantonese, but their feelings, in this respect, have undergone a change. A most bitter animosity prevails against all foreigners, and a strong desire is manifested to continue the war. For this purpose large contributions have been made to the State Treasury by the leading merchants of Pekin, Shanghae and other influential cities. The events of the past year have tended to develop rather than suppress the national exclusiveness of the Chinese, and they now expect to expel altogether the troublesome barbarians from their soil. Our correspondent's letter strongly confirms the private intelligence received from Hong Kong by a leading Paris journal, and printed in our issue of Tuesday last, from which it appeared that YEH, having visited Pekin, had received high honors, and had been instructed to declare war against England in case her subjects, being summoned thereto, refused to evacuate Canton.

The position assumed by YEH, and the support he receives from head-quarters, are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the Indian outbreak. The Chinese are quite intelligent enough to see that an alarming crisis in her Eastern Empire has demanded the whole available strength that Great Britain can put forth, and it is natural to suppose that they are eager to turn that crisis to their own advantage. Shut up in his Palace at Pekin, where he only hears what can administer to his pampered pride and conceit, the Celestial Sovereign cannot be expected to understand that England looks with comparative contempt upon her quarrel with him, and puts it aside for a more convenient season. On the contrary, he believes, and has grounds for believing, that, even before the Indian mutinies broke out, the British were worsted—that they were driven from the Canton River and only saved from entire destruction by the merciful forbearance of YEH's invincible Braves. Under this apprehension, or rather misapprehension of the facts, it is not at all improbable that the Chinese will attempt to carry out their design of expelling the British from their dominions. Such a step will open the eyes of John Bull to the delusion under which he, too, has labored. He has fondly imagined that he will be able to negotiate peaceably a treaty with the Chinaman, but it is now sufficiently established that the demand for the opening of nine ports, if obtained at all, must be obtained at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth.

Under any circumstances, we may expect to hear of the resumption of hostilities; and as by the fall of Delhi the Indian rebellion has lost that vital importance it hitherto possessed, the British may possibly have both time and opportunity this Winter to take a look at affairs in China.

Specie Payments Near By!

The Country Banks of New-York begin to-day to redeem their circulation daily in this City through the Metropolitan Bank. This is done by prearrangement with the City Banks, which have recently taken at par and reserved for future presentation, unless immediately called for by the Country, seven and a half millions Country Bank Notes. These Notes are to be forthwith assorted, so that each bank in the interior may elect by the 1st December either to redeem the accumulation, or to place the amount on six per cent. interest with the Associated City Banks, with the understanding that one-fifth is to be paid off in January, and one-fifth thereafter monthly until the whole is redeemed. The probability is that at least one or two millions of dollars will be voluntarily withdrawn before the 1st December, and that the certificates representing the remainder, bearing 6 per cent. interest, will be readily distributed among the City Banks, to be held for the sake of the interest which they will carry, rather than employed as at present in the settlement of balances through the Clearing House. Either mode will render them equivalent to Specie, and the sum total being added to the twenty millions of Specie actually in reserve, will enable the City Banks, *at once*, and almost without the usual formalities, to return to the full payment in Specie of all demands. The premium on Gold yesterday was only one-quarter of one per cent., equivalent only to the abatement allowed by law for the conversion of country money into City funds, and this premium has at no time since the second week of suspension ruled higher than one per cent.; showing the public confidence in the well-secured bank-note circulation of the State of New-York, and affording evidence of the strongest character that it was for no peculiar or morbid preference for the precious metal, or from any doubt of its sufficient abundance in the country, that the Banks were [illegible] by Government [illegible] was made by depositors, not by [illegible] holders, and it stands justified, so far as they are concerned, because of the well-grounded apprehension that the arrogant and overbearing [illegible] about to crush out the [illegible] and liberal, and then lock up, by premature [illegible] more than one-half the available bank deposits in the City.

HARD TIMES AT THE ACADEMY.—Italian Opera is a tender infant, and will not bear the rude [illegible] of Wall-street. Mr. ULLMANN has propped it up as long as possible, but in spite of his efforts Italian opera is in a very shaky condition. To speak more plainly, there is danger of the present season at the Academy coming to an abrupt end. From the commencement Mr. ULLMANN has drawn on his reserved funds for a large share of the artists' salaries, and as things do not improve with the rapidity he anticipated, he is naturally tired of the system. Other places of amusement have succumbed to the pressure, and artists of all sorts and sizes have cheerfully accepted reduced salaries to enable their managements to go on. Mr. ULLMANN proposes—it is the best he can do—to reduce the salaries [illegible]—taking off a third from the principals and a fourth from the subordinates. Mme. LA GRANGE and Mme. D'ANGRI have at once cheerfully acceded to the reduction, but it is said some artists of less merit obstinately demur. Last evening a meeting was to be held, and the ultimatum proposed. If rejected, the season will be brought to an end; if accepted, Mr. ULLMANN will continue it with energy. A grain of sober common sense will teach the employes of the Academy that their all depends on lending a willing hand to their perplexed manager.

THE MAYORALTY.—Two candidates are already in the field against Mayor WOOD. Both are good men,—able, intelligent, upright and patriotic. JAMES E. COOLEY, the nominee of the American Party, has not yet formally accepted their nomination, and has indeed indicated his unwillingness to be the candidate of any mere party. DANIEL F. TIEMANN is the nominee of the Independents; he has always been a Democrat of the strictest sect. He has intimated his intention to accept the nomination.

If there are any other candidates to be brought forward, the parties concerned will do well to make haste. The election takes place one week from next Tuesday, and very little time is left for making arrangements, either to scatter the opposition strength and elect Mayor WOOD, or to unite it and defeat him.

DISCORD.—There is very little harmony of sentiment or purpose in the ranks of the City Democracy just at the present moment. The organ of "regular nominations" is waging a very bitter war upon "JIM SMITH" and DANIEL F. TIEMANN,—as well as upon Hon. D. E. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED and other Democrats of the straitest sect. There seems to be a vivid apprehension on its part of a general *stampede* in the party. The General Committee has already denounced Mayor WOOD for the anti-Democratic course he has pursued since his nomination, and it seems not improbable that he will soon be called on to cease distracting the Democratic party and withdraw his name.

THE MAYORALTY—ACCEPTANCE OF MR. TIEMANN.—DANIEL F. TIEMANN has written a letter to the Committee appointed by the Wall-street meeting accepting the nomination for the Mayoralty. The very late hour at which it was received prevents its publication this morning. The Committee have issued a call for a public meeting on Friday evening next.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—What has become of the project for a new City Hall? The work has been resolved on, but the Commissioners, so far as the public is informed, have done nothing towards its prosecution. Every public interest demands that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Rigoletto" was repeated last night to a very good house, and was given, on the whole, much better than last week when it was produced. Signor [illegible] presents so many points of excellence as a vocalist, that we can afford to overlook little defects in acting. He is by far the best Rigoletto we have had. Madame LA GRANGE was the heroine, [illegible] indisposed, [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible], although [illegible] with qualified pleasure. [illegible] proves steadily. The orchestra and chorus were alike good; the opera, indeed, was given in a very [illegible] manner, and will add to the confidence already reposed in the present management of the Academy.

This afternoon (Thursday) at 1 o'clock there will be an operatic performance at the usual price of fifty cents. The entire opera of "Trovatore" will be given, cast with the full strength of the company, and therefore introducing all the principal artists now engaged at the Academy. There will not be another morning performance until next month.

THE "WORTH" CEREMONIAL.—The sub-Committee of the joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to the inauguration of the Worth Monument met yesterday in the library of the City Hall. Several designs were submitted by Mr. WHEEN, to whom is confided the [illegible] of the catafalque for the transmission of the body. The Committee examined them and decided upon a modification of those presented.

The sub-Committee went to Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the remains, which are to be brought over to the City and interred at the base of the monument to be erected to his memory at the junction of Broadway and the Fifth-avenue. At the old receiving vault where the remains of Gen. WORTH have lain since Nov. 25, 1849, the lead box containing the body was opened for the Committee's inspection. The coffin was made of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet; there was a row of silver-plated screw-heads all around the edge, and shields, with [illegible] of silver-plate on the sides, the shields inscribed "Monterey," "Chippewa," "Niagara," and "Florida;" also a number of stars. A silver bullion fringe hung below the screws. A coat of arms beneath a circle of 30 stars—the number of the States in 1849—ornamented the head, "U. S. A." the foot of the lid, all in silver-plate, and a solid silver name-plate occupied the centre. There were also a Freemason's apron and a few box sprigs lying on the coffin. The inscription on the plate read:

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. WORTH.
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7, 1849,
AGED 56 YEARS.

The Committee resolved that the coffin should remain unopened, and in every respect as it was, but that it should be placed within another coffin, a facsimile of itself, with an additional star added for a new State, and encased in a strong pine box when put within the monument. The present coffin is six feet in length; the outside one will be about 7 feet by [illegible] inches. The box will be of the [illegible]. The coffin [illegible] by eight white horses [illegible] in such a manner that it can be seen from all points along the line of the procession. The body will be brought privately from Greenwood and remain over night in the Governor's Room under a guard of honor.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting and Important Official Declaration.

The Constitution to be Submitted to the People of Kansas.

From the Washington Union (Official) of yesterday.

The vexed question is settled—the problem is solved—the dread point of danger is passed—all serious trouble about Kansas affairs is over and gone. [illegible]

[illegible]

SCHEDULE AS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. *All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.*

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of, the State of Kansas, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of a change from a territorial to State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and *as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same*, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of Government, within thirty-one days after publication. [illegible]

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or any Judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. *After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four*, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two-thirds of the members of each House concurring*, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the Representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: *The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three Judges of election* in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery," and "Constitution with no Slavery." One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with Slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," then *the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and no SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, except that the right of property in Slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with*, and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President pro tem.

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator, and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

The Arrest of General Walker at New-Orleans.

The announcement, by telegraph, that General WALKER was arrested on the night of the 10th inst., is confirmed by the New-Orleans papers of the 11th. He was arrested at his lodgings in Custom-house-street, by a Deputy Marshal, armed with a writ issued by Judge MCCALEB. The writ was issued on the affidavit of P. E. WALKER, HENRY CHASE and O. H. POLK, of the New-Orleans Custom-House, who made oath that they had been informed and believed that WALKER had, within that Judicial District, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the United States against the territories and dominions of States and people with whom the United States are at peace, to wit, the States and people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, contrary to the form of the Statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of [illegible].

General WALKER was informed at that time in consequence of the existence of a rumor to the effect that he was to depart on his "expedition" at 8 o'clock the next morning, on board of the steamer *Fashion*. Immediately upon his arrest WALKER sent for Mr. SOULE, who was soon in attendance, and they at once waited upon Judge MCCALEB, where, on motion of Mr. SOULE, and by agreement with Mr. CLACK, United States District-Attorney, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, the bond made returnable on the 17th instant. But this had scarcely been done when WALKER embarked upon his enterprise, with some three hundred followers. His place of abode at New-Orleans, and the lawless work in which he was engaged were, according to the *True Delta*, known to "all the world of New-Orleans," and "for some weeks past rumor has unceasingly suggested that General WALKER and his followers were every day on the point of embarking for a second descent upon the doomed realm of Nicaragua.

STILL MORE STABBING.—Shortly before 1 yesterday morning, two colored men, named EDWARD MATTHEWS and WM. MARSHALL, got into an altercation in West Broadway, near York-street, which ended in MATTHEWS stabbing MARSHALL three times in the breast, and inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. Officer COLEMAN, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MATTHEWS, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE took Marshall's *ante-mortem* examination yesterday. According to the statement made by Marshall, the difficulty originated on account of his non-payment of a bill for washing done by Matthew's wife. Marshall lived at No. 162 West Broadway. His recovery is very doubtful. Matthews has but recently come out of the Penitentiary, and has long been known to the police as a desperate character. Once he was arraigned for murder, but escaped conviction. He is kept in close confinement at the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Marshall.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—George E. Chofut, formerly employed as a clerk in the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, No. 19 Beekman-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having forged last January the names of his employers to a check for $100, on which he obtained the money from Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway. After obtaining the money, Chofut disappeared and was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was committed for examination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s.
English Brussels Carpeting, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s. and 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Superfine Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin, pure Wool, heavy Cotton, &c. Also, Winter Gloves and Mufflers at retail for cash. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

DINSMORE'S "DOWN EAST" SINGING SCHOOL commences this evening, at the lecture room of Dr. McLane's Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Terms 50 cents for 12 lessons.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms [illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

PARKER—[illegible].—In this City, on Tuesday, [illegible], in the Baptist Church, West 25th-st., by Rev. A. Wright, ISAAC PARKER, Esq., and Miss [illegible], both of this City.

VANDERVEER—GARMAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. [illegible], ABRAM VANDERVEER, of Flatbush, L. I., to LOUISA, daughter of William Garman, of Newtown.

LABAREE—GILBERT.—At Catskill, N. Y., on [illegible], Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. N. F. LABAREE, of New-York, to Miss MARY F. GILBERT, of the former place.

DIED.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA E., wife of Frederick C. Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 11 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM C. LENT, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Samuel, Joseph, Charles and Abraham Lent, and of his brothers-in-law, G. C. Mulford and William Gremiand, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 50 Tompkins-st., corner of Rivington-st., this day, (Thursday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. THOS. WARDLE, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George L., Thomas and Anson G. P. Wardle, and of his son-in-law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seamen's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Fort Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 6 P. M., suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss MARIA LOUISA WHITNEY, aged 32 years.

Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, No. 229 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. George's Church, Flushing, where the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 201 East Broadway.

RIECKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecke, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 337 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF
HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 50 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrels, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, fine Cabinet and Papeterie, Night Latches, Sash Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

[illegible]
FRENCH CHINA [illegible] SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 583 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

THE DAY
of all the days in this "Strange, eventful" year, Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, expose for sale,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
on the floor of their chandelier room, second story,
50 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
and
500 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
all of which are new and beautiful in design, and all of which we shall offer
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A display of such a quantity of magnificent goods has never been equaled in either
EUROPE OR AMERICA.
We expect to close our entire lot in less than
TEN DAYS.
Buyers are invited to a close inspection of the goods and prices. Printed lists, enumerating the number and kind of pieces in each set, will be furnished gratis.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HEADS OF FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE LAND
Should vie with each other
To spread broad-cast so
Grandly instructive a tale
as
R O S A L E E,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Now being daily published
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
It will leave its good effects wherever it is read.
The Sun, one cent per copy, is admitted
to be
The Cheapest paper in the World.

NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.
It is not often that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. expose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however, ARE WORKING marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised
AT ANYTHING.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS
CURED BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
D. YONG, No. 71½ Division-st. Dyspepsia cured of 14 years. Dr. JOHN HOWE, Dentist, No. 225 Grand-st. For sale by S. D. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Broadway; Metropolitan Drug-store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 253 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COWTIN, No. 253 Canal-st.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TUBERCLES—WHAT THEY ARE.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy.
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.
The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the cornerstone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.
There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.
Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.
Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
We continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Rich Silks,
French Merinoes
and Delaines,
English Merinoes
and Delaines,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January, the public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
5,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
500 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
[illegible]

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

473 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS at $1 50 per y'd,
Cheap at $3 per yar .
ROBES at $14; former price, $25.
BAYADERE SILKS, 6s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINE SILKS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each.
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $6.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $6 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 3s. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of these beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 3s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d.
PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Our extensive establishment is devoted to but three departments:
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
FURS.
Aggregate amount of stock over $200,000, all new and of the richest description, and will be sold, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, at half the original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
500 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
3,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
600 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
300 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE.
All this week.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 5,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 60 and 62 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP GOODS AT W. MATHEWS', NO. 86 Catharine-st. Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Plaids, Alpacas, &c. Also, domestics from the late sales at auction, at a small advance on cost. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.

HONITON SETS AT $3 AND $5, WORTH from $10 to $14, and an immense stock of other laces and French embroideries at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
at
RETAIL, FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.........at $15, reduced from $25
SILK ROBES.........at $25, reduced from $35
SILK ROBES.........at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $80
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $100.
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE..at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE..at $40, reduced from $60
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE..at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 50 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 25 cents, reduced from 50 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 38 cents, reduced from 65 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool, 50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool, 75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE, 50 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 50 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 18 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
at
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States.
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

$300,000.
GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING!
GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING!
GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING!
For thirty days only,
AT OAK HALL!
AT OAK HALL!
Over a quarter of a million dollars worth of
FINE AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Must be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
FOR CASH.
My stock, which I intend to close out at once, embraces all the latest styles, and consists of
[illegible]
Doeskin, and [illegible] Coatings.
Fine black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Business Coats, new style, beautifully made.
Pants of black Cloth and Doeskin.
Pants of Side-Stripe Cassimere.
Rich Velvet and Silk Vests.
Fine Beaver and Cassimere Vests.
Boys' Frock Coats.
Boys' Overcoats—all kinds.
Boys' Raglans—beautiful assortments.
Boys' Jackets, Pants, &c.
Together with an immense stock of
FURNISHING GOODS, INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, &c.
No wholesale or retail house can offer such great inducements.
COME ONE AND ALL,
and see for yourselves. Don't buy until you call at
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.
All kinds of money taken.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open, on Monday the 16th,
Another case of those
Rich Black Bayadere Silks, at $1 and $1 12.
Also,
60 pieces more Empress, at 5s., regular price 8s.
No. 265 (old No. 69) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

LADIES WHO CAN BE TEMPTED
By Fashionable Goods,
At prices under cost,
Will find both in every department, for the morning and evening promenade, and traveling toilet, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
HOSE and HALF-HOSE, GLOVES,
WOOLEN SACKS, HOODS, and every
Other article in the line at tempting bargains.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 372 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 241 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

FUR WAREHOUSE,
No. 134 William-st., near Frankfort, and No. 244 Grand-st., near Bowery.
A. & C. GLANZ,
Importers and manufacturers of Furs, of every description, offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS
At an immense sacrifice.
Our patterns and manufacture are known for their excellence. Every article warranted, and no reasonable offer refused.
N. B.—Orders, alterations and repairs promptly and satisfactorily done. Also Robes, Trimmings, &c., &c.

HENRY H. HERTS, Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & HOSS.—AUCTION NOTICE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28, at the spacious premises No. 386 Broadway, directly opposite Thompson's saloon,
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE
of Mr. John N. Genin's entire stock of elegant made-up Furs, Robes, &c., &c.,
VALUED AT OVER $150,000.
Messrs. HERTS & HOSS have received instructions to close out at auction, as above, the entire large and magnificent stock of made-up furs, which will be removed for convenience of sale from Genin's Bazaar, and, also, from his lower store. [illegible]
[illegible]
We guarantee that every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

[illegible] LANDON, [illegible]
[illegible]
Nos. 28 and 30 Murray-st.
[illegible]
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, [illegible]
TICKINGS, [illegible]
DE LAINES, [illegible]
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, [illegible]
MERINOS, [illegible]
PARAMATTAS, [illegible]
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$300,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
For Cash.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the [illegible], to close out the balance of [illegible]
CURTAINS OF BROCATELLE,
TAPESTRY, REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks and Circulars
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including Brochés, Plaided, Chenille, Velvet Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillowcase Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c.
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Druggets, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—100 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS.—Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS.—Valencias, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, Bareges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS.—
[illegible]
LORD & TAYLOR,
[illegible]

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS.—
[illegible]
AT $2—COST $4 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS.—
All Choice Styles,
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of
NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.
[illegible]
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES..[illegible]
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES..[illegible]
BLACK BAYADERE TIES..[illegible]
FANCY BAYADERE TIES..[illegible]
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES..[illegible]
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends.
[illegible]
ENGLISH CARROTE TIES..[illegible]
FINE SATIN STOCKS..[illegible]
NAPOLEON TIES..[illegible]
SCARFS, [illegible]
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES [illegible]
whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks [illegible]
NO. 40 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.
Will close out their Entire Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Cobourgs, [illegible]
Great Variety of Dress Goods,
[illegible]
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

DRY GOODS.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
CLOAKS, very superior quality, in exclusive styles, 30 per cent. reduction.
SILKS, [illegible]
SILK ROBES, VELVET FLOUNCES, [illegible]
IRISH POPLINS, [illegible]
WOOL PLAIDS, [illegible]
VALENCIAS, [illegible]
Lyons Velvets, Shawls, Real Laces,
Guipure Laces, Valenciennes Laces,
Embroideries, Embroidered Edgings,
and Flouncings.
ALL AT GREAT SACRIFICES.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
[illegible]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS.
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL.
THIS DAY, and During the Week, [illegible]
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTIN,
ROCK MARTIN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers, [illegible] prices, in order to meet with [illegible] the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
Nos. 39 Maiden-lane and [illegible]

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY SABLES.
FUR WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
[illegible]
FURS, VALUED AT [illegible]
[illegible]

FURS, FURS.
[illegible]
[illegible] STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
[illegible]
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, [illegible]
RINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND
CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
[illegible]
All the above were manufactured by [illegible]
expressly for City trade.
[illegible]

FURS—FURS—FURS.
[illegible]
[illegible] No. [illegible] William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOMAN, as cook, washer and ironer; [illegible]

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has no objections [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer [illegible] Call at No. 68 King-st., in the store, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT [illegible] W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILLING Protestant young woman [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a situation [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress [illegible] Apply at No. 125 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman, as chambermaid [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman [illegible] Call or address No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly [illegible] Address Box No. 1,330 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork [illegible] Good City references given. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good [illegible] good laundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 86 [illegible] between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Moderate wages for a permanent situation. [illegible] Apply at No. 131 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do [illegible] in a nice private family. Can give [illegible] Call at No. 147 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation [illegible] first-rate cook, is willing and [illegible] over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, a situation to do general housework; is capable of washing or sewing, and taking care of children. Apply at No. [illegible] South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do light chamberwork. Can give [illegible] reference from her last place. Can be seen till [illegible] Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN [illegible] as seamstress or nurse; can take the [illegible] of an infant. Best of City reference. Can [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] Good City reference [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] Henry-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GOOD WASHER [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, understands [illegible] until engaged at No. 18 West [illegible]

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience [illegible] no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; [illegible] with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUATION as cook, or laundress; does up linens in style, [illegible] City or country; wages $6 to $7. [illegible] Call at [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

SOLICITED—PATRONAGE AND EMPLOYMENT for a few excellent domestics, with from one to five years of City reference, for any capacity. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability call at the Advertising Agency, No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Applicants for a business must show suitable reference before being sent to any patron. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who will favor our system with a trial. All who have heretofore been disappointed in consequence of the scarcity of [illegible]

J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

TO RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Free of charge.—Two Scotch and three English cooks, washers and ironers; also, four American and two English nurses and seamstresses, and two American chambermaids and waiters; also, a large number of Protestants and others, now at the [illegible] Institute, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; eight years established. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and were disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for 2 days, at No. [illegible] Good reference given.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, SHE MUST UNDERSTAND cutting and fitting children's clothes. None but a Protestant need apply at No. 29 Waverley-place. City references required.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS; she must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 30 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—TWO BUSINESS MEN, WHO have lately the above sum, wish to connect with themselves, on the 1st of January next, an active or special partner, in the cash and short-time jobbing trade, who can command about the same amount. The business is well established; the capital has been made in it. The firm is in first-rate credit, and any party can be easily satisfied that the above would be a desirable and advantageous connection. No communication replied to without the name of the applicant, and all such strictly confidential. Address Box No. 1,307 Post-Office.

IRON FOUNDRY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Premises consist of three full lots, foundry [illegible] three story brick building, [illegible] stable for two horses, and boiler room, separated from the other buildings. Also, 1 eight-horse engine and boiler, and 10 tons burned [illegible] For further particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. [illegible] New-York.

WANTED—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG AND other Railroad Stocks in exchange for desirable Western lands. Address M. H., Astor House, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. No. 150 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Bond-st., open every day and evening for classes and private lessons. Special classes for learning the famous quadrille "Les Lanciers," from 1 to 2 o'clock every evening. $1 for three lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 60 West [illegible] New-York, and No. 129 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

C. J. WAREN, Property Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st., has received for identification, chain watches, shirts, silver watch, gold chain, ear-drops and cross-pins, cameo breastpins and brooches, gold brooches, mourning pins, diamond ear-drops, sleeve-buttons, shirt-bosom, ivory napkin rings, whistles and needle-cases. A large quantity of hardware, files, large and small planes, various kinds and sizes, screws, large and small, and screw drivers, drawing knives, shears, cards and packages of scissors, saws, tool boxes and contents, saint-braces, stairway irons, shoe-sole cutters and horse-shoe nails, door-locks and cheap flutes. Also, boots and shoes, men's and boys' boots, shoes, gaiters and brogans, women's and girls' shoes, gaiters and buskins.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT. Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 189 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL DISCHARGING—Landing a cargo, Egg and Stove sizes of unsurpassed quality, shipped in dry order, and will be delivered direct from the boat at a reduced price; also, for sale, Lehigh, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre sts., And corner of Jane and West sts.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that such acre will average in lumber standing from $20 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

$4 50.—DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF [illegible] BOOTS, NOW READY [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE. THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M. Many persons having been unable to attend the last matinee [illegible]

EXTRA MATINEE THIS MORNING, when will be given the last performance of the entire Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

With its immense cast. Madame [illegible] Madame D'ANGRI, Signori [illegible] AMODIO, GASPARIA.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. May be had at the Ticket offices all the morning, and at the Door. Doors open at 12½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20, LA SONNAMBULA will be given for the only time on Friday, Nov. 20. Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE. Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the box ticket office, at [illegible]

SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE. [illegible] at C. BREUSING'S and the Academy.

On Sunday—Last Oratorio night of the Season. Joint appearance of Madame DE LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI in Rossini's Oratorio of the STABAT MATER, assisted by all the entire Opera Troupe. Chorus and selections by the Orchestra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857. ALL THE TALENT THIS EVENING. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA, GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL. Grand Ballet of LA SYLPHIDE. Evolutions on the Corde Tendue. Jerome's last novelty—BOMBAR. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A Mother's Prayer.

Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours ... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Barabal del Monte ... George Jordan
[illegible] ... Mr. C. Wheatleigh

The Aurora Borealis, Breaking up of the Field of Ice, and all the other beautiful scenic and mechanical effects, are nightly hailed with the most rapturous applause. Parquet, Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, seven days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THE PIECES.

MR. BURTON as SLEEK and TOODLES. A. M. QUINN as THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Maguire ... Mr. Fisher | Torrens ... Mr. Moore
Aminidab Sleek ... Mr. Burton
Lady Creamly, Mrs. Hughes | Mrs. Delmaine, Miss S. Denis

THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

Maria ... Miss A. M. Quinn

TOODLES.

Toodles ... Mr. Burton

FRIDAY—Miss QUINN'S Benefit. SATURDAY—PARIS AND LONDON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ... Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with overture at 7. Fourth night of the great comedian, MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, THE GAME OF SPECULATION.

Affable Hawk, (his original character), Mr. Chas. Mathews. After which, TRYING IT ON. To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Friday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
[illegible] ... 12 cents

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, To commence with Eugene Sue's Romance of the MYSTERIES OF PARIS. After which the Great Drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA, OR THE POISONER. To conclude with OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, the highly successful new comedy, by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden, THE MAIDEN WIFE. Continued attraction of Mr. Bourcicault's admirable adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the most attractive piece ever produced in this theatre. All the great comedians in the bill.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a magnificent manner THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BLOOMERS IN LOVE, and also THE YOUNG THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] AQUARIA [illegible] Living Curiosities, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. The combination of youthful talent, 25 in number—all under 15 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.

Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY. UNBOUNDED SUCCESS. DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, with a description by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq., the popular Author and Dramatist, illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS. Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI, by MISS HOSMER, the American Sculptress, is now on view at the exhibition of BRITISH ART. In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857–'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $2 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE. THE HORSE FAIR. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great picture of the HORSE FAIR is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents. Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 9½ P. M.

TO-NIGHT! CONCERT-LECTURE On the Harp, by Mr. APTOMMAS, at the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 60 West 24th-st. Tickets 50 cents; to be had only at the Conservatoire.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS. Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition. W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1. THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NOW open in the large and elegant building No. 444 Broadway. This museum is now the largest in the world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES! [illegible] By A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st. Publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York [illegible] 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the [illegible] to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Surveyors [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the [illegible] Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in [illegible] said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY, RICHARD KELLY, H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, T. J. ROGERS, JAMES OWENS, } Building Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 1 per cent. will be added on the [illegible] day of December. Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 3 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for Underwriters for Nassau, N. P., and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, until the [illegible] inst., for the purchase of [illegible] of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash. THOS. BEALS.

THE STEAM REVENUE-CUTTER AND relief vessel named the *Harriet Lane* will be launched this morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the yard of W. H. WEBB, foot of 6th-st., East River.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MILITARY, THE MASONIC BODIES, the Fire Department, the Clergy, the Order of Odd Fellows, and all other civic societies, together with the Fire Department, without their apparatus, of this and neighboring cities, are hereby respectfully invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies to be observed in the inauguration of the WORTH MONUMENT, which will take place on the 25th inst., in this City. The Committee of the Common Council desire that all such bodies as can make it convenient to be present, to report their intentions on or before the 21st inst., in order that proper places may be assigned them in the line of the procession.

The Military will report to Major-General Sandford. The Civic Societies will report to the Committee at Room No. 8, City Hall.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Library, Room No. 12 City Hall, to receive communications.

The Joint Committee will meet on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.

NORMAN L. BARNES, WM. WILSON, PETER FULLMER, WM. COULTER, ORISON BLUNT, PETER CRAWFORD, ALEX. R. HEMPHILL, GEO. W. WARNER, CHAS. DOTY, W. W. JUDSON, Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., will meet on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, and all those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON, THOMAS McSPEDON, WM. TUCKER, } Special Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, 19th inst., in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the various Doctors' Bills. All parties are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON, PETER MONEGHAN, HIRAM CORWIN, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A UNION MEETING OF THE LADIES of the Industrial Schools will be held at the University Chapel on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. An address will be delivered by Mr. C. L. Brace on the *Progress and Effects of the Industrial School Movement*, and reports will be read from the different schools.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL REPEAT (by general request) his Lecture on "London," in the Rutgers Institute, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst. Tickets purchased for the first lecture will answer also for the second delivery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS. BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS, With or without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times. Decided bargains at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 385 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent very cheap, at JUDSON & BRUNGES, No. 132 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Nunns & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, having been used a few months. Cost $600; will be sold for $300. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the recent great improvement, which is undoubtedly the most successful improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES. Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices at No. 694 Broadway. H. WAREEN.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A RECEIPT, issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,186, dated Nov. 13, 1857, for 200-10-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to Jennings, Adams & Co., or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.

LOST—EARLY MONDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., near the corner of Broadway and 22d-st., a lady's FUR TIPPET. The finder will be properly rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 East 22d-st., or at the office of SMITH & TRACY, No. 64 Cedar-st.

KEROSENE OILS [illegible]

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up town, in a large house [illegible] No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with board [illegible] all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in [illegible] in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Address HOME, Box No. 1,337 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A [illegible] the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire [illegible]

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO [illegible] with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family [illegible] Reference given and required at No. 90 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 1 West 11th-st. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West [illegible] References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 19 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms to be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without parlor board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 4 East 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor; a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room, house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET, with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. [illegible] corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall. A large front room well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to let with board in a private family. Address with real name and place of business, J. H. COLVILLE, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, board [illegible] in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 59 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, at No. 239 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 12 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 3,101 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 513 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant, not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $20 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicant's being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. B., Times office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIVATE family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 23.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th aves., for $4.50 per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 160 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, for three persons, between 20th and 40th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. W., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 388 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address E. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,219 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 58 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office Daily Times.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 24th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $120 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address H., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to R., No. 486 2d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 185 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, NO. 21 CORTLANDT-STREET. BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY. J. P. EVERSON, Proprietor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

GET RID OF YOUR DEPRECIATED BANK STOCK.—The subscriber will sell a comfortable [illegible] Courier Office, No. 18 Spruce-st., second floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT [illegible]

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BUILT THREE-STORY [illegible] Croton water, baths, &c. Will be sold cheap; part [illegible] may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUTHOUSES [illegible] Address E. WALES, No. 138 William-st. [illegible]

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] or of A. RAYMOND, No. [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN [illegible]

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FEW LITTLE [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M. [illegible]

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE [illegible]

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 156 [illegible] Broadway.

GEORGE C. PARKER AND [illegible] [illegible] CROWEN and C. L. PARKER.

MR. GEORGE [illegible]

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. [illegible] Broadway, is forming a special class [illegible]

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 385 Broadway [illegible] L. B. WILLIAMS, A. M.

$2—FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH [illegible] OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J. [illegible] SCHENCK, A. M., Principal [illegible]

THE MISSES HOWE [illegible]

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM [illegible] Rev. S. S. LATHROP, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES RAMSAY, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION—[illegible] Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. [illegible] 112 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL [illegible]

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching the English branches [illegible] in a school. [illegible] Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music [illegible] Address [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION. WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 25 per cent. less than the usual retail prices:

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles [illegible]
Ladies' Bracelets [illegible]
Ladies' Bracelets [illegible]
Ladies' Breastpins [illegible]
Ladies' Breastpins [illegible]
Ladies' Ear-rings [illegible]
Diamond Rings [illegible]
Diamond Rings [illegible]
Diamond Rings [illegible]
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains [illegible]
Gold Fob and Vest Chains [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS. GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY, at EVANS & CO'S GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway.

[illegible] With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to meet those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₩ cent. bonds.

$12,000 New-York City 7 ₩ cent. revenue bonds of 1878.

$20,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₩ cent. sinking fund bonds.

$4,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₩ cent. bonds.

$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₩ cent. construction bonds.

$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ₩ cent. bonds.

$5,000 Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 ₩ cent. bonds.

$20,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 4th mortgage 7 ₩ cent. bonds.

[illegible]

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Bree, De Witt, Verboeckhoven, Dumonts, Beckhuysen, [illegible] ... The above paintings are now on exhibition.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. [illegible] ... A deposit will be required.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible] ... Every article will be fully warranted.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

THIRD DAY'S SALE.—IMPORTER'S SALE of superb Paris Fancy Goods [illegible] ... French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, [illegible] ... The goods will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 William-st., the lease and fixtures, including a large outside awning, of the [illegible] ... Terms at sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS [illegible] ... regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. See particulars in catalogue.

Henry D. Minor, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY MINOR & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—TO-MORROW, Nov. 20—Clothing, [illegible] ... by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the [illegible] ... house, known as No. [illegible] 2d av., containing all the modern improvements. The house is 24 feet 4 inches by about 50 feet in depth, with an extension lot 100 feet deep. [illegible] ... apply to J. W. FOSTER, Esq., Assignee, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—consisting of a miscellaneous variety of second-hand furniture, [illegible] ready made clothing, set of Cameo gold jewelry, [illegible] of the stock of a Thread and Needle Store, &c. [illegible] large French plate pier glasses, heavy silver [illegible] set.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, STORE NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—THIS DAY, at No. 135 West 23d-st., mortgage sale household furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, Brussels carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. CHARLES P. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD A special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of $160,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad and $165,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Bonds. Regular sale SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Jno. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S sale of hardware, cutlery, guns and pistols, tea trays and waiters, axes, hatchets, brushes, spoons, family scales, shovels, clocks. Also 50 cases keys assorted, 20 casks nails, &c., will commence at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 236 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Ragery vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court-House, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1857, a tract of land in the said County, containing 200 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court-House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been commenced at great expense, which is said to add greatly to its value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel S. Houghton, Auctioneer, Office No. 73 Beekman-st.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, on FRIDAY, (To-morrow,) Nov. 20, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers.

In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. Third peremptory sale of elegant furs, by order of the assignee, without reserve, ladies' and gentlemen's furs, consisting of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, fitch, stone marten, French sable, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, mountain wolf, grey genet, raccoon, Russian angola, western coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs (the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

D. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 13 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE stock of Dry Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 6th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,643 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 56	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c	17,435 29	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,060 83
Total Assets		$4,200,987 90

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,093 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 50	
Amount due from Agents	20,522 36	$4,200,987 90

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account;

Policies issued during the quarter 384

Policies in force 1st November, 1857 10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRI-bers offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:

£[illegible]—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 5 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,050 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.

ALSO,

Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.

The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the state debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 18 years.

On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,800,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—WANTED TO purchase on commission, small City Bonds and Mortgages. Parties having Mortgages of this description wishing to realize, can send a memorandum of them by mail, with the amount they will allow off as discount. The only charge will be the usual commission of 1 per cent., to be paid by the seller if negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCUR-RENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES H. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 185 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE-CLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant. By order. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 9th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 8, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3. 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 6:35 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BARNES & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 120 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. T. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Geo. C. Parker,
John Haley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. H. Whitlock,	R. Lloyd Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Sayer,	F. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,000,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,000,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the age of 60 or 65.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

J. & E. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, almanacs, shipping receipts, invoice books, [illegible] ... and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF E. C. Book, ANDREWS & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. [illegible] ... Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. [illegible] ... and in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our works being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the density of the [illegible] to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE HAVRE.
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin.800f.

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin.400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.

AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EU-ROPE.

First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $60

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,600 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Leave Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Leave Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Satur'y, Nov. 28	Wed'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the offices of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25. The favorite steamers EVERGLADE and CAROLINA make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,

NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Highest prices paid. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] ... Rates Paid, &c. [illegible]

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. S. [illegible] MOND has now the best specimens of the above on [illegible]. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

for Weak and Inflamed Eyes. This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

OUT TO THE AFFLICTED:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTER-FEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $37.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; C. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; C. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. C. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Mo., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 48 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

RICORD'S PRACTICE includes all genito-urinary diseases, in either sex, and especially the various forms of Syphilis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. NORTON'S INJECTION FOR GON-ORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRAC-TICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMIS-SIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WIL-L be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 33 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT, EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPART-nership of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—New-York, Nov. 17, 1857.

JOHN H. PRENTICE. JAMES H. PRENTICE.
WILLIAM H. AMES. HENRY MOLTEN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF

FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,

Wholesale and Retail.

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 364 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA C. MEAD, Administratrix.

jy8-lawtw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LOHETT, No. [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.

my7-lawtw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN E. GARDINER, No. 261 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN E. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.

je11-lawtw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL [illegible] PHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 183 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated [illegible]

JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HENDERSON and JOHN A. KERNOCHAN against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 2d day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, other part thereof, and interest from the 11th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,

n19-lawGwTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.

EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BURTON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLBERT TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for [illegible] hundred and twenty-seven dollars and [illegible] six cents, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,

n19-lawGwTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and ROBERT S. STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest thereon from the 18th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.

EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

n19-lawGwTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.

EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-lawGwTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS REDDER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 29th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the said County Clerk's Office on the 9th day of October, 1857. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

o15-lawGwTh*

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS J. COSBEY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 5th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 122 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 2, 1857.

LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,

o22-lawGwTh* No. 122 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JACOB GROAT against PETER VAN LOON and ALMEDIA H. VAN LOON, his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JACOB GROAT, the above-named plaintiff, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] State-street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plff's Att'ys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Albany County, in the city of Albany, on the 9th day of October, 1857.

EDWARDS & STURTEVANT,

o15-lawGwTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—PIERCE PHELAN against GEORGE JOYCE, ELIZABETH his wife, ERASTUS BRAINERD and HENRY SCHUBART.—(Summons for relief.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 103 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857.

T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of October, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER,

o22-lawGwTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Clarkson and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson and Mary Louisa his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglass and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 21 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,

n19-lawGwTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857.

my28-lawGmTh* GEORGE O. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857.

EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.

my21-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

s24-lawGmTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated J[illegible] 1857. [illegible], Administrator.

je[illegible]-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] K[illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of Ja[illegible] next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857.

FREDERICK G. [illegible], Executor.

jy9-lawGmTh*

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.